IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
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THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 3.30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
26th Apl.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
*3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st "	MANTUA	11000		
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000		
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000		
5th July	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	12000
9th "	PERSIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000		
30th "	SALSETTE	160 0	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*These Vessels will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	10th May.
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back: „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gotnards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Gisela ..	4260	....	7th May 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per „ *

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 25th April	6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2135	Mon. 28th April	11 a.m.*	P.D. & O.M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 1st May	9 a.m.	† O. M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 1st May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Palitana," 2,998, tons, on Thursday the 24th April, calling at Veraval, Manzrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 15th „
†Lindula	3358	„ 29th „
*Pentakota	3418	„ 12th June.

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
24th April, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call Wellington at Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York	7810	18 July	26 Jul.	9 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	19 Aug.	27 Aug.	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	23 „	.....
City of Poona†	7467	20 „	27 „	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*	5415	25 „	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of Lodoi †	9000	2 Oct.	8 „	22-23 „	.....
Os of Benarest	6973	8 „	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7650	11 „	18 „	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 „	29 „	13 „	.....
New York Scrow	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 „	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	12 „	21 „	7 Dec.	.....
City of Athens*	5594	25 „	2 Dec.	.....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	859
Liverpool	695	957	467	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Steawardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord Deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

For passages and full particulars, apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. &. A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuysang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
PAID UP	£	400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Hornby Rd, and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companie Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon ; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000 =say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorus).
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£	1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£	1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangckok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping,
Hamburg	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	Medan	Tienstin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
RESERV FUND	£	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES :—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

Possession of a large service of table silver and electro plated ware would lend an impression of variety, but

HAWKES CUT GLASS

will add DIVERSITY to VARIETY in the decoration of the table.

No hostess is content with the fact that the meals in her home are well cooked : she will show watchful concern that they are well served, and she will appreciate also the knowledge that dainty table equipment and skillful service does much to enhance the enjoyment of the fare provided. Its dissimilitude to silver and electro-plated ware gives Hawkes Cut Glass exquisite tonal brilliancy and refined distinction.

Hawkes Cut Glass is cut from the solid blank mass, the colour is pure flawless white, the cutting delicate, daring and clean, the decoration restrained by taste. Hawkes Cut Glass possesses the index of refraction and dispersive power comparable with those of the pure white diamond.

Hawkes Cut Glass cannot be misunderstood from any other thing: it is real.

We have a select supply of Hawkes Cut Glass and those who are attracted by artistic table service or seeking distinctive gifts will view the designs we hold with special interest.

SOLE AGENTS,
HAWKES CUT GLASS
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIOS ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell ; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes ; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

FEVER AND AGUE ARE THE MOST DEADLY MENACE TO HEALTH IN THE EAST.

TAKE

AGUE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS. FEVER.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE GOLD MOHUR MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per Share free of Income Tax, for the six months ending 31st December, 1912, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company No. 49 51, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st Proximo, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the 16th Inst.

For the Gold Mohur Mills Ltd.,
TULLOCKCHAND & SHAPURJI,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st April, 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1913, for the SUPPLY of (1) 14", and 6" C. I. Pipes, Special Castings, Hydrants etc. (2) 9" and 5" C.I. Pipes, Special Castings, Hydrants, etc., (3) Waste-not self closing galvanized Iron Taps.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000; 150 and 200 respectively to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 23rd April, 1913.

A REWARD OF RS. 20

WILL be given to those who will find out within a month the certificates of shares No. 4320-27A, 8 shares of Rs. 250 each of The Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ld., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, (Nagpore Mills), which were in our names Badri Das Ramniranjan Das have been lost.

BADRI DAS RAMNIRANJAN DAS,
Patna City.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI,
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NEW TEAS,
NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Retail Suppliers:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

EVERY NIGHT,

6-30, 8-30, and 10.

WHETHER

You want to be

AMUSED OR AMAZED

COME and SEE

TIGRIS,

It is the talk of the Town.

At 6-30 and 10,

FRIEDL BROTHERS

In their great acrobatic performance.

CINEMA DE PARIS,
CORNER OF GRANT ROAD.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1913.
OF
WILD ROSE: FRIDAY.
AMERICA'S MOST DARING SHOOTING
Challenge Champions
In their celebrated hair raising Act.
FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
MISS FLOSSIE JEFFREYS,
Australia's Champion Club Swinger.
FRED PAGE'S TYCOON
TROUPE OF PERFORMING DOGS.
THIS COLOSSAL BILL OF VARIETIES in Conjunction with
OUR GRAND CINEMA PICTURES.
THURSDAY, ONE SHOW—6-30 to 8-30 P. M.
FRIDAY, TWO SHOWS—7 to 9 & 10 to 12 P.M.
SATURDAY, ONE SHOW—6-30 to 8-30 P. M.
SUNDAY, TWO SHOWS—7 to 9 & 10 to 12 P.M.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

MAIDANIA.

TO-NIGHT, at 9.30.

CINDERELLA DANCE.

LAST DANCE OF THE SEASON.

Conditions as previously advertised.

Tickets obtainable from

W. H. COOK, Esq.,
Berklee Place, Byculla;
A. P. BREWIN, Esq.,
"Advocate of India;"
A. F. SOUNDY, Esq.,
Messrs. Soundy & Co.

SATURDAY, 26TH APRIL,

BAND OF THE
SHERWOOD
FORESTERS
with DRUM and FIFE BAND.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette." Ld.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA DE LUXE,
GAIETY THEATRE.
THE "TIVOLI" OF THE EAST.
TO-NIGHT, ONE SHOW ONLY
6-30 to 8 30.
10 O'clock SHOW AT THE "ALCAZAR."
NAT CLIFFORD
IN HIS LATEST "HITS."
MELROSE & FRANKLIN
England's Premier Comedy Duo.
DOT AND CYN
In their Musical Duologue.
AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURES.
Our 10 o'clock Show TO-NIGHT will be at
THE "ALCAZAR."
2 minutes from Cinema de Luxe
1 minute from Maidania.
IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ALCAZAR'S.
LOOK OUT ON SATURDAY
THE MELBOURNE'S
Military Sketch Artistes from South Africa.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR,"
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 MINUTE'S WALK from MAIDANIA
Twice Nightly at 6-30 and 10.
THE BIGGEST NOVELTY THAT HAS EVER BEEN SEEN IN THE EAST.
MDLLE LYGIE
MDLLE LYGIE
THE QUEEN OF LIGHT.
SIR MARK ANTON
IN CHASING THE BURGLAR
Followed by Sir Mark's Impersonations of
A MUSIC HALL COMPANY.
AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURES.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION
TO-NIGHT At 10 p. m. and
EVERY THURSDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY.
The whole programme from the Cinema de Luxe will be presented in conjunction with the "ALCAZAR" programme including
NAT CLIFFORD.
MISS DOT CAREY.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants' Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, or Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, beautifully furnished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 931, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C Use of Dining-room, etc Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the Kngtian principle Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

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CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Commencing SATURDAY, 19th April 1913
SEE OUR 3
GRAND STAR FILMS
1.—THE INNER MIND.
2.—THE THREE DAUGHTERS OF WEST
3.—HIS MOTHER
PRICES AS USUAL, Re. 1, and Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
TIME.

FIRST SHOW	7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW	9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW	11 to 12-30 p.m.

MATINEES ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS
from 5-45 p.m. to 6-45 p.m.
GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEES AND FIRST SHOW.

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED.

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN,
Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited.
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grtatan Geary Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla No. 6., First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited

EXPERT BAZAAR SALESMAN REQUIRED, by Important European Company. Thorough practical experience absolutely essential. Must furnish guarantee. Apply stating qualifications, age, salary expected, when available to "BAZAAR SALESMAN," P. O. Box 333, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 5/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupee 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A HEAD DRAFTSMAN, having experience of designs and estimates of Canal Masonry Works, etc., and also an ASSISTANT DRAFTSMAN, with the above qualifications.

Applications should reach the Undersigned before the 30th instant, with copies of testimonials.

ALFRED W. HANDAL,
Executive Engineer,
Lonand District,
Nira Right Bank Canal.

No. D/16 of 1913, Executive Engineer's Office, Lonand District, Camp Phalton, 10th April. 1913.

WANTED SUFFERERS to use our harmless SANYASI'S OIL, externally, for nervous debility (unitching). A Phial Rs. 2 only. Dr. RUPCHAND B. M., Shikarpur, Sind.

WANTED to advance immediately Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—An English gentleman would like to take up RESIDENCE with European couple as paying guest. Terms moderate, and Fort preferred. Write to Box No. 943, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—Set of BOXING GLOVES and a FOOTBALL Preferably second-hand. Must be cheap. Write, giving full particulars, to Box No. 944, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of Certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

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AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE LEAP TO DEATH.
A STORY RICH IN SENSATION AND UNIQUE EPISODES.
Photographically Superb, Charming and Heart-moving.
3 DELIGHTFUL COMICS
1. THE WRONG FLAT.
2. MATRIMONIAL SHOES.
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3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
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CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

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ADVANCING BY 64ths
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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
1913

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
OR, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 7s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hart Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

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B. O. C.

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MOTOR OILS
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Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
CALCUTTA—COMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line steamer Tannenfels, 3,411 tons, Captain T. Gordes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 15th March, via Rotterdam and Antwerp, with a general cargo and explosives.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,046 tons, Captain G. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's China Mail steamer Delta, 4,779 tons, Captain G. M. Martin sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Natal Line steamer Umkazi, 1,297 tons, Captain W. Edwards, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Natal with a general cargo of coal and passengers.

The steamer Shirley, 2,192 tons, Captain R. R. Stone, sailed yesterday, for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain H. W. Fobey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 12th April with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chanda, 3,951 tons, Captain F. G. Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi with a general cargo.

The Hamburg America Line steamer Cleveland, 10,267 tons Captain T Kier, will sail to-day for Suez and Port Said en route to New York with tourists.

The Bombay Persia S. N Co's steamer Mansuri, 3,042 tons, Captain P. M. Gore, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Trienfels, 3,345 tons, Captain H. Standstedt will sail to-day for Calcutta etc., with the same bottom and general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. E. Morrison, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palitana, 1,931 tons, Captain A Warrington, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Serbistan, 1,853 tons, Captain J. H. Choat, will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr LaTouch...R I M
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Ward .....R I M
R I M S Minto...Lieut G H Finnis...R I Marine
Patrick Stewart...Townsend .....I G T S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 23.

Bahrein.....1402 Grant.....Arab Strs Ld
Baroda.....1898 Lyne.....M M & Co
Baron Fairlie.....2323 Foley .....K N & Co
Castalia.....4046 Mitchell ...W & A G & Co
Chanda.....3951 Cunningham...M M & Co
Cheltonian.....2761 Jones.....K N & Co
Clinton is .....2440 Mathews .. ..
Canara.....3839 Phillips .....M M & Co
Cleveland.....10267 Kier .....Volkart Bros
Den of airlie.....3735 Thomson.....K N & Co
Farin .....737 Coates ...Arab Steamers
Frienfels .. ...3454 Sandsted ...W & A G & Co
Hatumet.....2584 Peters.....T M and Co
Ishar.....2979 Jacob.....K N & Co
Kylenes.....2206 Davies....W & A G & Co
Kamkura Maru.. 37 8 Hoai .....N Y Kaisha
Lhasa.....949 Penny... .....M M & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis .....
Turkish G Boat
Magdala..... 3134 Galloway...W & A G & Co
Ma vern Range...2326 Foxworthy.. K N & Co
Palitana.....1934 Warrington... P G ulf.....
M M & Co
Rosth .....2807 Barnad.....T M & Co
Rajah.....3634 Thom on .....T M & Co
Rio Sado.....Ortegoo.....Port Gun boat
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Soldra.....2097 Bryn.....Bombay Co
Tannenfels.....3411 Gordes.....W & A G & Co
Umkozi.....1297 Edwardes.....K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A African Monarch	2593	Dakers			
C&R Shirala	5203	Prok			M M & Co
D&E Chantala	4919	Diamond			M M & Co
D&E Vellore	3166	Kiddl ton		28-4	T M&Co
F Itinda	3368	McClellad			M M & Co
G Tozzefagcst	Fohereneg		1710	Kenedi	
					A L S N Co
K Barca		3794	Potter	Kore	
					P & O Co
M Persepolis	2833	Sadler	Liverpool	&c.	28-4
					W & A G & Co
N Penrose	2453	Colman		J Finlay & Co	
O Eaton Hall	2380	Dyason	Philadelphia		
					W & A & Co
P Falls of Nith	3021	Mackenzie	Antwerp		
			9-5	W and A G & Co	
Q Serbistan	1850	Choat	Antwerp		23 4
					M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

7 Gablonz	4771	Gillaber			A L S N Co
8 Glan Macphee	3224	Day	Dunkirk		
			30-4	W & A G Co	
10&11 Huntsman	4827	Goldman	Dunkirk		
			9-5	T M & Co	
14 Dumra	762	Morrison			M M & Co
15 Worsley Hall	2238	Seaborn			29-4
					K N & Co
16 Elm	2304	Warsoe			T M & Co

Offside D & E

Egypt	4207	Summers	London P & O Co

30 ton crane

Dwarka	739	Moxon	Repairing	24 4
				M M & Co

M W D D

Honayun	21 4	Jones	Jeddah	28-4
				Morrison & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Mahomed	Bo S N Co
Panani	55	Vo iji	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Command-ers.	From
23	R I M S H'ge	Ward	Cochin, Apl 20
	R I M S D'rin	La Touche	Bushire, Apl 18
	Castalia	Mitchell	L'pool, Apl 17
	Tannenfels	Gordes	H'burg, Mar 15
	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi
	Chanda	Cuningham	London, Mar 20

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Command-ers.	Destination.
23	Delta	Martin	Shanghai
	Mansuri	Gore	Calcutta
	Rinaldo	Chilton	Hull, etc
	Shirley	Stone	Hull, etc

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Cleveland, Kier for Port Said.
" Frienfels, Sandsted for Calcutta
" Dumra, Morrison for Persian Gulf.
" Palitana, Warrington for P. Gulf.
" Serbistan, Choat for Hull etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Itinda for Calcutta.
" Frienfels for Calcutta etc.
" Clintonian for Hamburg etc.
" Falls of Nith for Liverpool etc.
" Salsette for Aden etc.
" Chanda for Antwerp London etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India Co.'s steamer Matian passed Liston on the evening of the 21st instant.

The Ellerman Line s s City of Manchester outward bound sailed from Port Said on the 21st instant and is due to arrive here on the 2nd proximo. The same Co.'s s s City of Marseilles homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 23.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—12 casks and 20 bales goat skins E N Stein ; cwts nux vomica, R Jiwandas and Co ; 1,050 cwts cotton seed oil cakes, The Jamshed Oil Mills ; 8 cwts malbar canes, E S Batwalla ; 89 cask goat skins Chambers and Co ; 5 bales carpets. A Ladak ; 12,000 bales mudbristles, 8 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co ; 215 bales hemp, P Mathuradas and Co ; 34 cwts bees wax, and 88 cwts turmeric, S Nowroji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Persipolis s—1,500 cwts cotton seeds, G Bhimji ; 300 cwts animal hoops, Hollingshurst and Co ; 2,450 cwts cotton seed, T Typsidas.

Serbistan s—2,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Eaton Hall s—150 bales American gunny wrapper, Solomon Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Eaton Hall s—80 bales cotton waste, Solomon Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Castalia s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 182 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Castalia s—8 bales buffallo calf skins, H M Halem.

FOR ANTWERP.

Falls of Nith s—1,898 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, C Trading Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, and 2,000 cwts poppy seed, K Devchand ; 11,000 cwts poppy seed, and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 52 casks goat skins, Bashir ; 275 bales cotton, N Rajaram ; 110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 100 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co ; 300 bales hemp, B Oomersey ; 560 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy and Co ; 2,000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co ; 10 bales cotton, and 19 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons; 3,250 cwts castor seed, G Bhimji.

Elsa s—2,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Falls of Nith s—5,500 cwts gingelly seed Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Chantala s—2 pots andropogan, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Chantala s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Huntsman s—2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Huntsman s—1,750 cwts cottonseed, R Khimji and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s—125 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Saigon Maru s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru s—362 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, N K Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 200 bales cotton, N Fatehally and Co.

Kamakura Maru s—300 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 500 bales cotton, M Amersay and Co ; 200 bales, cotton G Dossa and Co ; 100 bales cotton H Nensey and Co ; 400 bales, cotton N M K Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru s—50 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR MOJI

Kamakura Maru s—400 bales cotton, N M Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kamakura Maru s—400 bales cotton twist, M Amersey and Co; 522 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Kamakura Maru s—300 bales cotton, H Nansey and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 23.

s s steamer Castalia from Liverpool Agents W A Graham and Co; 187 casks tiles 1,000 cask cement, 45 drums caustic, soda, 31 pkgs. rope, 1 case rope, 34 coils rope, 34 boxes fish, 1 case glasss plates, 282 crates bottles, 20 case nails, 500 bdles. buckets, 2 cases locks, 7 cases lampware, 4 casks lampware, 4 bales gunny bags, 7 bales jute twine, 7 bales jute twist, 400 hds. ale, 2 hds. port wine, 8 hds. whiskey, 5 casks wiskey, 5 octs. wiskey, 818 cases wiskey, 134 cases wine, 2 cases lubricating oil, 1 brl. oil, 10 drums cylinder oil, 41 casks paints, 61 cases spirits, 5 casks red lead, 3 cases biscuits, 49 cases, provisions, 336 rimlets tar and pitch, 353 brls tar and pitch, 96 drums soap, 920 boxes soap, 252 cases soap, 53 cases toilet soap, 85 brls. copperas, 70 drums bleaching powder, 114 bdles yellow metal sheets, 153 cases confectionery, 2,483 cases cotton goods, 1,434 bales cotton goods, 1 truss cotton goods 344 bales cotton yarn, 212 cases cotton yarn 1 truss cotton yarn, 83 cases cotton dyed 5 cases cotton bleached 155 cases cotton printed, 110 bales cotton piece goods, 23 cases cotton piece goods 8 bales cotton canvas 1 pkg cotton canvas 25 cases cotton and linen. 4 bales cotton and woolens, 28 cases cotton and woolen 11 cases limaens 1 case wool and silk, 29 cases woolens, 12 bales woolens 2 cases silk yarn. 100 bales American cotton. 31 cases umbrella, 14 cases paper, 535 bales paper.

s s steamer Umkuzi from Natal Agents, W A Graham and Co; 1,903 tons coal.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Docs sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	24	m 0	59	27	1
		1	54 a	23	7
Fri	25	m 1	38	26	1
		2	38 a	26	1
Sat	26	m 2	18	25	0
		3	2d a	26	5
Sun	27	m 3	1	28	11
		4	20 a	25	6
Mon	28	m 3	57	23	0
		5	30 a	24	10
Tues.....	29	m 5	30	22	6
		6	55 a	24	8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	24	m 7	0	14	9
		7	50 a	19	2
Fri	25	m 7	37	15	9
		8	33 a	20	1
Sat	26	m 8	15	17	0
		9	37 a	20	10
Sun	27	m 8	55	18	3
		11	8 a	21	3
Mon	28	m 9	46	19	5
Tues	29	m 0	52	21	0
		m 11	24	20	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
24 (Thurs)	do 6h. 16m.	do 6h. 58m
25 (Friday)	do 6h. 15m.	do 6h. 58m
26 (Saturday)	do 6h. 15m.	do 6h. 59m
27 (Sunday)	do 6h. 14m.	do 6h. 59m
28 (Monday)	do 6h. 13m.	do 6h. 59m
29 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 12m.	do 7h. 0m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, April 21st, 3h. 2·7m. a.m. Last Quarter, 28th, 11h, 39·2m. a. m. New Moon May 6th, 1h. 54·3m p.m. First Quarter, 13th, 5h. 15·0m. p.m.

MEMORIAL FUND.

ENTERTAINMENT TO KHAN BAHADUR P. H. DUSTOOR.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,914 ; Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. Rs. 200 ; Messrs Merwanjee and Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, Rs. 100 ; Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 100 ; Mr. Cunilal D. Suraeyer Rs. 100 ; Sir Shapoorjee B. Broacha Kt., Rs. 100 , Messrs Cowasjee Dinsahw and Bros, Rs. 100 ; Messrs. Ardesar and Darabshaw B. Dubash, Rs. 75 ; Messrs Sorabjee and Cowasjee D. Dubash, Rs. 51 ; Mr. F. G. Petit, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Navrojee Hormusjee Contractor Rs. 50 ; Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Ableess and Sons Rs. 30 ; Mr. Mahomedalli Dawodjee, Messrs Akbaralli Esoofalli and Co., Mr. M. C. Petit Mr. Kaikobad B. Marzban, Mr. Ruttonjee Cursetjee Wadia, Mr. Kersap. R. Dadachanjee. each Rs. 35 ; Mr. Eduljee Merwanjee Dubash, Mr Phirozshaw Manekjee Kaka, Dr. H. M. Masina, Mr. Meherjee H. Kothari, Mr. J. F. Karaka and Mr. B. F. Karaka, Mr. Bapoojee Dorabjee Daruvala, Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban Mr. Sorabjee C. Sethna, Mr. Cursetjee Muncherjee Banajee, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Messrs Hormusjee Sorabjee and Sons, Mr. N. D. Dadyseth, each Rs. 25 ; Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Rs. 20 ; Mr. D. B. Petit Rs. 20 ; Mr. Sorab Framjee Bharucha Mr. Dinshaw Sorabjee Mody, Mr. Cowasjee Bejonjee Sethna, Mr. B. D. Pudumjee, Mr. F. C. Bennett, Mr. R. E. Mody, Mr. D. F. Cama, Mr. K. R. Bomanjee, each Rs. 15 ; Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina, Mr. Vallijee Mahomedbhoy, each Rs. 10 ; Mr. Nusserwanjee R. Mistry, Rs. 7 ; Total Rs. 5,517.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACPHERSON.—At Gilgit, on the 9th April, the wife of Major A. D. Macpherson, Political Agent, Gilgit, of a son.

THUILLIER.—At Rockliff, Mussooree, on 17th April, the wife of Captain Leslie Thuillier, I.A., Survey of India, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LONG.—At Amballa Cantonment, on 13th April, Wilfred Francis Long, Assistant Station Master, N.-W. Railwa

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Hockey Final, Oval, 5-40 p. m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Maxim.—Seek the company of learned and wise men for, if you are ignorant they will teach you and if you are learned your knowledge will increase.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 10 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. O. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.....Silent Heroes.....B'dgood
Duet .....Excelsior.....Ball'e
a Serenade...An Evening in Toledo .....Schmeling
b Dance .....Hungarian .....Brahms
Selection.....Gipsy Love.....Lehar
Valse .....The Count of Luxembourg .....Lehar
Selection.....The Orchid.....Caryll
Galop .....John Peel.....Hunt

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual fair of Peer Sayed Nizamuddin Kadris Durgah will be held at Kalyan, to-day, and will last till Saturday next.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—A labourer named Dhondiba Sabaji (40), working in a grain godown in Broach-street, Mandvi, sustained severe injuries as a result of several bags of grain having fallen on him from a stack. He was treated at a dispensary and afterwards taken home, where he died yesterday.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—A Hindu labourer named Anant Purushottam (27), died yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, where he had been detained for treatment of injuries caused to his right arm in the course of his employment in a foundry in Trimbak Parasram-street. The deceased was adjusting a belt to a pulley when his arm was caught in the machinery and crushed. At the hospital tetanus set in and he eventually succumbed.

MOTOR-CAR DAMAGED.—Motor-car No. 2147, belonging to the French Motor-car Company, was being driven along Queens-road yesterday morning, by an engineer of the company, when it appears that near the Marine Lines Station, owing to a side-slip, the car went up the railway embankment and was overturned. The two rear wheels of the car were smashed.

A PERFECT MANUFACTURE.

"A Luncheon and After" is the title of an interesting book penned by Frank Danby, giving the impressions formed by her when going through what is generally admitted to be the most perfectly organized and sustained cigarette manufactory in England —that of Messrs. Sandorides of Bond Street whose produce has now become world-renowned under the registered label of "Lucana." To those interested in tobacco and the proper preparation of it for the consumer's use, it will be something in the nature of an eyeopener to read this book and learn of the almost ideal conditions under which cigarettes, etc., are now produced in high class English factories such as that of Messrs. Sandorides. If the conditions of production are a criterion as to the quality, then apparently in placing the "Lucana" cigarettes on the market in India, Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. are offering one of the best series of cigarettes available : arrangments have been made for all the large Bombay tobacconists to hold stocks, apparently, as they are promptly offered to smokers on entering the principal tobacconists' establishments in Bombay. A copy of "A Luncheon and After" can be had on application from Messrs. Cutler Palmer & Co.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 23.

Thunderstorms occurred at several places, but the only appreciable rain has fallen in Assam and Kashmir. Cherrapunji reports five inches of rain, Sibsagar one, Sonemarg three, Dras one.

The depression in north-west India is not likely to give much more precipitation but is causing low temperatures in Baluchistan, Kashmir and the adjacent places of the Punjab. There is an unusually large amount of cloud over the greater part of the country.

Forecast : Some precipitation in Kashmir, north-east India, and thunderstorms over the Peninsula.

Earthquake report : A local shock was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 20 hours, 32 minutes last night.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 23rd April, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north-west Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in north-western districts. Maximum temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi and Lahore. The minimum is below the average at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in excess at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal except for an excess during night at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in Cutch and at Ahmedabad and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0·31" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur records 0·81" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air has become damper in the area of rainfall. Temperature during day is above the average at Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—More than three quarters of an inch of rain is reported from Bijapur and over a quarter from Chanda during thunderstorms. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Central Provinces where conditions are favourable for dust or thunderstorms.

Some thundershowers are likely in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls may occur in the extreme south and on the Malabar cost.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. local time on the 23rd April, 1913, was 29·825 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. local time. The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches, and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid, no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 01 inches for 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 24th April, 1913.

276. Parade.—The Machine Gun Sections of "A" and "G" Cos. will parade on the Maidan in front of headquarters at 7-30 a. m. on Monday the 28th instant for inspection by the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Dress.—Drill order, khaki, without rifles.

277. Divisional and Provincial Medals.—The Competition for the Divisional and Provincial Medals will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 27th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

The Range will be available for practice for the above competition on Saturday 26th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 24th April, 1913.

126 Leave.—The Officer Commanding is pleased to grant leave of absence to the undernamed for 6 (six) months out of India from 1st May 1913 :—

Reservist R. E. Fisher.

127. Strength—The undernamed having rejoined as a reservist is posted to C. Sub-Section No 1 Company :—

Gunner H. W. Bryce.

128 Meeting Regimental Committee—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee on Tuesday 29th instant at 9 p.m. at the Corps Headquarters.

All members of the Corps are invited to attend.

118. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head Quarters as early as possible.

124. Prizes—Members who have any prizes due to them are requested to apply for same at Head Quarters between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A.,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. A.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON, SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

The second forecast of the linseed crop of the Central Provinces and Berar—season 1912-13 (relating to the period ending 15th February 1913). Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under linseed in the Central Provinces and Berar has represented some 35·30 per cent of the total area under the crop in British India.

The prospects of the linseed crop in each district are described in the annexed table.

Character of the season.—The districts of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions are the principal linseed-growing districts and in these districts, (except Wardha and Nagpur), conditions at sowing time were not favourable. Germination was generally successful except in parts of Jubbulpore, Seoni, Chanda, Balaghat and in the Chattishgarh Division, where the crop suffered somewhat from lack of moisture. Resowing was necessary in parts of Seoni, Chanda and Drug. The winter showers proved distinctly beneficial to the crop, but hail in February caused some damage in several districts, notably in parts of Jabbulpore, Narsingpur and Nagpur.

Area.—The area cultivated during the under report is 1,490,427 acres against 1,721,075 in the preceding year, i. e., 13 percent less than the previous season and 58 per cent in excess of the decennial average. The estimate for Berar is 100,542 acres which is 27 per cent below the area of the last year, and 2 per cent. above the average of the past ten years. The contraction in area in the important Chhattisgarh tract, where linseed is grown as a second crop, is attributed to in sufficiency of moisture in the soil. Unfavourable climatic conditions at sowing time in Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Jabbulpur and Mandla and lack of moisture in Akola, Amraoti and Buldana mainly account for the decrease in these districts. In Nimar the crop is not a popular one and the area sown is insignificant. The replacement of spoilt cotton by linseed in Wardha and the favourable climatic conditions at owing time in the remaining districts as well as the high prices realized last year are the principal reasons for the expansion in area.

Outturn.—The climatic conditions were generally favourable in the districts of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions and in Wardha, Nagpur, Amraoti and Yeotmal where the outturn ranges from 100 to 120 in American notation, but in these districts except Wardha and Nagpur, the crop is not of much importance. Owing to lack of moisture and consequent defective germination a yield of 59 to 84 per cent of the normal is anticipated in the principal linseed-growing tracts of the Chhattisgarh Division. In the remaining districts the production does not exceed 95 in American notation. Taking into consideration the damage caused in places in several villages by hail in February after the transmission of the district forecasts, a yield little below normal may be expected for the Central Provinces and Berar together.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

The second forecast of the wheat crop of the Central Provinces and Berar—Season 1912-13 (relating to the period ending 15th February 1913). Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under wheat in the Central Provinces and Berar has represented some 11·40 per cent of the total area under the crop in British India. The ratio of the irrigated to the total wheat area (a) in British India and (b) in the Central Provinces and Bear has, in the five years ending 1910 11, averaged (a) 40·00 per cent and (b) 1·70 per cent respectively.

Character of the season.—The heavy rains in July and August left the soil fairly moist. The rainfall in the first fortnight of September and in the beginning of October further improved the seed-bed. The climatic conditions at sowing time were generally favourable except in parts of Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Bilaspur, Akola and Yeotmal. Germination has been good, but only fair in places in Jabbulpore, Mandla, Seoni, Chanda and Balaghat owing to want of moisture. Opportune rain was received in the last week of November. Some re-sowings were made in Mandla, Wardha and Jubbulpore. January passed practically rainless. Rain and hail during February damaged the crop slightly in several districts. The damage is reported to be considerably in parts of Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Nagpur.

Area.—In the Central Provinces the area sown with wheat covers 3,349,191 acres as compared with 3,290,692 acres last year, an increase of 59,000 acres or 2 per cent. All the important wheat-growing districts except Jubbulpore, Mandla, Bhandara and Drug contributed to the increase owing to favourable climatic conditions at sowing time. Moreover the rainfall in November induced cultivators to substitute wheat for monsoon crops which were ploughed up owing to damage by excessive rain or insufficiency of moisture. The estimate for Berar is 309,615 acres which is 3 and 13 per cent less than the previous year's area and the decennial average respectively. The shrinkage is chiefly due to insufficiency of rainfall.

Outturn.—The meteorological conditions were generally favourable to the crop. In Wardha, Nagpur, Amraoti and Yeotmal and the districts of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions the yield ranges from 100 to 150 in American notation. In the remaining districts the production amounts to between 75 and 95 per cent of a normal crop. Making allowance for the damage caused to wheat by hail-storms subsequent to the submission of the district forecast for the Central Provinces and Berar together a normal crop may be anticipated.

Feudatory States.—The area under wheat in Nandgaon is estimated to be 52,123 acres against 50,868 cres last season. Prospects are fair and an outturn of 90 in American notation is expected. The report from Khairagarh has not been received.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Market for coal shares continued steady and unchanged with a fair volume of business passing. There was not much doing in other directions. Jute market was the same as yesterday, sellers demanding Rs. 72 and buyers sticking at 71. In the gunny market, for forward hessians, there was steady demand ; 16·8 again being paid for August-October and 16·14 for July.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

Paisley Jam Sandwich

is something to be eaten and remembered when made with

"PAISLEY" FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

It is very light and wholesome, the cost is trifling, and it is so easy to bake. The recipe is in every tin.

There is not a Drop of Pure Blood in the Body until it has Passed through the Kidneys.

For the kidneys are the blood filters. The heart pumps the blood, but the *kidneys* purify it. From birth to death the blood is constantly flowing through them to be filtered. The kidneys strain out the uric acid poison and waste water, and dispose of it through the urinary system.

Every twenty-four hours the kidneys remove about 500 grains of

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, April 22. BOMBAY, APRIL 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fluc.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 13-16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes.	86 1-2	un	chgd
3 -2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	90		1-2
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	64 1-2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 11-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 13-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	60	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-20 1-2		01 1-2
do. do. at Berlin.	20-46 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4-83 5-8	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 5-8	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 9-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 1-2	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	2 7-8	un	chgd

Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by China bear covering.

Bar Gold. ...77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) is 3 7-8d unchgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady—Fair demand
Futures	Easy.
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry
Total Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 "
Imports ...	5,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	6·83 + 01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	10·05 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·50 —03	6·48 —03	6·47 —03	6·43 —03
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	
6·32 —04	6·20 —03	6·12 —03	
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	
6·03 —04	6·07 —04	6·06 —04	

New York 11 a.m., May. 11·60 July 11·62
New York official Noon call May 11·58 July 11·60.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·15 July 12·07

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	25,000
" Receipts at " last year...	20,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	3,000
" Exports to Continent ...	7,000
Spot Cotton ...	12·05—10

Futures—Month of May 11·51—14
Futures—Month of July 11·34—15

Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and to longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 7-16 unchgd
Futures month of May ...	12·23 —09
Futures month of July ...	12·0 —19
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet

Liverpool, April 22.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Dull but prices maintained.

Tone Cloths. Steady.

Weft American "54" ...	11 7-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ...	13 5-8

Tone—Yarn—Market Steady.

Weft Egyptian "32" ...	12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C...	10 3-8
Twist "32" B ...	10 3-4
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ...	13 7 1-2
Twist "36" W T C ...	10 5-8
Twist "36" B ...	11
Twist "42" ...	12 1-2
Twist American "60" ...	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian "60" ...	17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80" ...	22

Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 9
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs ... 8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ... 3 1 1-4
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 3
" Shirtings 32-36 in. by 48 yds Liepmans No 1500 ... 13 6 1-4
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool 6 5-16
Buyers or Sellers ... ...Sellers
months ... ...Apr.-May

Water Twist American	30s.	10 3-8 pence
" " "	40s.	11 5-8 "
Mule " "	40s.	11 1-4 "
" " "	50s.	13
" " "	60s.	15 1-8
" " Egyptian	40s.	16 5-8 "
" " "	50s.	17 1-8 "
" " "	60s.	18 1-8 "

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports—...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	40 1-4+1 7-8
Do. Months ...	Apl-May
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Done	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	38 1-4+1-4
Do Months— ...	May-June.
	London—Value

Tone—Firm.

Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 2,860,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...	37 +1-2
do Months— ...	May-June
Buyers &c ...	Sellers—Firm
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb ...	Nominal
do Buyers &c ...	.....

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	38 unchgd
Do Months ...	May
Buyers &c. ...	Done

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...	49 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	51 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—D'kirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore ...	48 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—D'kirk—Sellers.	

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...	46 7-8+3-8
Do. Months— ...	Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam—Done.	

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Calcutta ...	45 4 1-2+7 1-2d
Do. Months— ...	Apl-June
	London—Done—Firm

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...43 1-8+3-4
do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED,—
Bombay Cottonseed Market S 6-15-6 4-0-1-6.
April-May—Hull—Done—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 11 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 5 —1-2d
April-May—Sellers—Steady

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 82 + 1-2
Yellow Metal	£ d7 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£ 68+3-3

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal—13s

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India(Double bags)... 13 6 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Nothing much doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 7 1-2+3-4d
Do Months of Shipments—April-May—Sellers.
Tone—Neglected. Nominal.
German beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 10 1-4+1-4d
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
10 1 unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened. Closed steady.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 2 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments...April-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 4 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... April—Value.
Tone—Firm
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [22ND Apr. 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st April, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	64	76,587
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	45	56,005

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.	
Bank of Bom. " "	3rd April 1913 7 "
Bank of Mad. " "	31st Dec. 1912 8 "

EXCHANGE—
The market opened steady at 1s 4d 1-16 T.T. and Demand and only a small business has been done. Bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote.—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 4 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. June
Do. do France	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 146 1-2
Shanghai "	... 200
Japan "	... 148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened quiet at 96 1-16 for Cash and the settlement and rates have remained unchanged during the day with a moderate business doing.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs. 96 1 0
1st Settlement	... " 98 1 0
2nd do	... " 96 3 0 Sellers

BULLION.—
Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-8 higher for ready at 27 11-16 and 1-16 higher for forward at 27 13-16. New York was 1-4 up at 60. The local market opened at 68 9-16 for the near settlement and remained steady most of the day closing 1-16 higher as under.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian " ...	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns " ...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	"	68 8 0
1st Settlement ...	"	68 10 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	69 8 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	"	77 14 0
1st Settlement March ...	"	78 0 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	78 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT—
In New York, which is the weakest market, futures yesterday were 16 and 15 points lower and Spot 10 points down, while in New Orleans futures were 9 points lower and Spot unchanged. Labour troubles Lancashire are said to be affecting the market. Prices locally opened about Rs. 2 lower all round but business for forward delivery continues slack, and the market closes easy at our quotations.

Ready cotton is also quoit and the demand is poor. There are many anxious sellers at current rates.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	303 May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	"	297 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	294 "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	"	290 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	"	286 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	"	279 "
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	"	266 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	257 "
Sawginned Dharwar ...	"	296 Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns...	"	290 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·47 —33	6·45 —33	6·44 —03
July-August.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
6·40 —03	6·30 —02	6·18 —02
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
6·10 —02	6·07 —01	6·06 —01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steadier.

Ready ...	Rs.	7 11 0 B.T.
May ...	"	8 8 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
Too market steadier.
We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	8 9 9 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May	"	8 8 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat Apl.-May ...	"	8 8 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Firm

Bold White 85 p.c	Rs.	.....
Black Kutaf ...	"	50 0 0
Yellow Higanghat	"	63 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 12 1 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED,—
Tone—steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Bolds	...	Rs. 49 8 0
Small	...	" 47 0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet.
We quote —
June—September ... Rs. 8 4 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—

White Pusi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 8 0 R.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May	"	5 11 0 R.T

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,710
Bank of India ...	65
Eastern Bank ...	86
Indian Specie ...	66 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	500
Kohinoor ...	770
Manockji Petit ...	3,170
New Great Eastern ...	251 1-4
Standard ...	1,310
Sun Mill ...	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ord	187
Bombay B. S. & T. C. Pre	175
Bombay S N Ordy ..	255
Colaba Land and Mill ..	1,445
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	20 1-4
Treacher and Co ...	480

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	600

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	19,652	bales.
Wheat	52,886	cwts.
Linseed	37,684	"
Rapeseed	4,727	"
Gingellyseed	1,659	"
Poppyseed	2,833	"
Groundnuts... ...	4,692	"
Castorseed	8,992	"
Rice	72,780	"
Myrabollams.	4,634	"
Cottonseed	17,005	"
Mowrassed	141	"
Gram	6,912	"
Joowar	5,638	"
Maize	nil	"
Barley	361	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 22.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	25,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000 do
Exports to Continent ...	7,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·05—10
Future Cotton at New York May	11·53—14
Future Cotton at New York July	11·53—15
Tone Market at closing Spot..	Quiet.
Tone Market at closing Futures	do
General Tone of Market :—	

Declined on unfavorable cable bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 22.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 7-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May	12·23— 9
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July.	12·06— 9
Opening tone of Market—	Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 22,

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Steady and closed steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ...	Quiet.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ...	Steady
Total Day's Sales	8,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ...	500 "
Sales of Surats	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	5,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	10·05
Mid-American at Liverpool	6 83+4
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Liverpool.	G O C
Apr.-May	6·42—3
May-June	6·43—3
June-July	6·47—3
July-Aug.	6·43—3
Aug.-Sept.	6·32—4
Sept.-Oct.	6·20—3
Oct.-Nov.	6·12—3
Nov.-Dec.	6·08—4
Dec.-Jan.	6·07—4

Manchester piece goods market—Fair with rather improved enquiry—Grey shirtings medium are easier and less demand—Fair enquiry for Jaconet Dhooties.

LONDON, Apr. 22.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apr.-June—Ldn.	45 3 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... Apr.-May—H'burg	47 "
Do. La Plata ...Apr.-May—H'burg ...	43 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Good business done.
Do. Tendency of the Market— ...	Sellers
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Apr—	£ 25-5-0 "
do ... May-June—	£ 24-15-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Firm.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal ...Apr.-May —Hamburg...	66 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Firm.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	.....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Apr.-May—Dunkirk ...	49 9
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Apr.-May—Dunkirk ...	52 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. Apr.-May—Hull ...	£6-14-6 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Firm.
Gingellyssed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apr.—London.	.....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Apr.-May—London...	39 6 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Apr.-May—London...	39 "
Do. Club No. 2...Apr.-May—London ...	39 6 "
Do. Choice white Delhi Apr.-May—London—	Noml.
Do. Tone of Market at Close.	Firm
Do. South Australian ...	.....
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs.	Apl 38
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	.....
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ...	7 7 1-2
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ...	.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports....	.....

LONDON, Apr. 22.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...	Value. Apr-May 9 9 3-4 "
German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. H'burg. May	9 10 1-2 "
Closing Tone of Market.	Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Apr.-May ...	13 1 1-2 "
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) May-June—	13 3 "
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India Apl.-May	12 6 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India May-June	12 6 3-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...Apr.	12 4 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Apr.-May	13 6 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags)— May-June...	13 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady "
Special Feature—General Report of Market	.....

LONDON, Apr. 22,

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Apl.-May...	11 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June.	11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta.July-Dec.	10 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Apl.-May...	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi,June	11 8
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Apl.-May...	12 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...June..	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Apl.-May ..	12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June...	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. ..	11 10 1-2
Closing Tone of Market } Special Feature ... }	Quiet and unchanged

LONDON, Apr. 22.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B ...	£	s. d. 68 0 0
" Best English Selected.		74 10 0
" Braziers ...		81 10 0
" Tone of Market ...		Quiet
Hard Spelter ...		21 15 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool		...208 0 0
Yellow Metal ...		7d
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool		11 15 0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...		3 7 6
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...		3 8 0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...		4 1 6
Lead Pig English		19 10 0
Tone of Steel Market ...		.....
Silver, Spot		27 11-16
" 2 months hence ...		27 13-16
Tone of Market— ...		Sellers holding for higher prices.

LONDON, Apr 22.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	27 11-16
Silver 2 Months... ...	27 13-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Steady
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	Sellers holding for higher prices.
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...	£ 86 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 74 15-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 90 5-8
Sterling loan	£ 90 5-8
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. ...	£ 76 5-8
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market	do
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 pr. ct.
Exchange on India 20 Days Sight	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·23
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20 47
New York (Demand Bills) ds	4·86 1-2
Interest day to day loans	2 1-2
Do. 7 days Market loans	3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	3 1-2
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	3 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3-8

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 23.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Tone of Market ...	Quiet.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·49	6·47
May-June...	6·48	6·46
June-July...	6·47	6·45
July-Aug....	6·43	6·41
Aug.-Sept...	6 32	6·30
Sept.-Oct....	6·20	6·18
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·12	6·10
Nov.-Dec....	6·08	6·06
Dec Jan.. ..	6·07	6·05

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, April 21.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...	£21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 19th April 1913, by Council Bills (a)	£1,580,379
Balance to be remitted from 20th April 1913 to 31st March 1914	£20,069,621

A letter to the Commissioners of the United Provinces published in the "Gazette" indicates the practical lines on which Government are assisting in the passing of the octroi system of municipal taxation. Amongst twenty of the minor municipalities, including Etah, Fatehpur and Partabgarh a non-recurring grant of Rs. 88,500 is being distributed. Its purpose briefly is to provide a reserve by the help of which municipal boards can tide over the difficulties of the transition stage between the old and new systems of taxation. At the same time the municipalities concerned are warned that the grant will not be repeated and the Lieutenant-Governor states clearly that he would be strongly opposed to any measure of financial aid which would weaken either the independence or the financial responsibilities of the Boards. The grant is intended to cover possible errors of estimation in the budgets of the first three years of the system. The larger towns will not be allowed a share as in their case the transition will be less abrupt and the difficulties not so marked.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1706
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	65
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1480
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	12⅝
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		29½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86½
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	785
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ..	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	250
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ..	250	250	15	725
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	550
Century ...	100	100	3	275
Central India ...	500	500	70	2195
China ...	1000	1000	...	315
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1455
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	785
Crescent ...	100	100	4	113½
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1125
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
Daaid ...	450	250	10	500
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	480
Empress ...	500	500	...	147½
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	185
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	..	500
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1660
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	357½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	90
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	Nil	850
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	150
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	450
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	1000	25	680
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1250
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	775
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1390
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	3160
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1415
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3160
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3050
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	252½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	1062½
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	150
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Ripon ...	1000	1000	...	100
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	815
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4900
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	60
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1312
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	120
Swan... ...	250	250	10	290
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1747
Textile	500	500	20	1420
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	400
do P	500	500	Nil	637
Western India ...	1000	1000	•25	623

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	6 p. c.	160
All India Ut. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamanhua ...	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile ...	70	70	7 p. c.	96
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	590
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil	
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	185
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	4 p. c.	175½
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	20
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	930
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	...
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	252½
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	277½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	32
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p. c.	120
John Roberts and Co... ...	100	100	5 p. c.	300
Josts Fans Supply Co	100	50	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	12½ "	50
Karachi Landing .	200	75	12	174
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	115
Marsland Price and Co ... ...O.	100	100	4 p c.	101
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	...
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	...	72
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	...
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	340
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	6
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	35
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	830
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	20½
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	90
Tata I. St. Co. O.	75	85	...	20
Tata I. St. Co. P. Ld	80	80	...	101
Thacker and Co ...	150	150	...	224
Tephone Co	50	50	30 p. c	176
Treacher and Co...	25	25	yr. 1-2	2·2
	500	500	yr. 30	61
				480

DON'T STAY WEAK!

"Osogen" THE N

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

ANOTHER DRAWN GAME.

For the third evening in succession the Hussars and the Lusitanian Sporting Club met in the final round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Once more a hard and strenuous game, with many exciting moments in it, ended in a draw. The Hussars were the first to score Hallard driving the ball in from a corner. This was five minutes from the start of play in the second half. The first half was without a score. Ten minutes after the Hussars had scored, the Lusitanian Sporting Club made one of their quick passing rushes and Sequeira put in a clean hit shot that travelled straight into the far corner of the goal, giving Houghton no chance

The game was a triumph for the respective goalkeepers. Baker of the Hussars, broke through into the circle two or three times and with nothing but the Lusitanian goalkeeper in front of him, looked all over winner; but Faria used his pads with good effect and saved splendidly. On the other side Houghton showed excellent judgment, running out and clearing when the situations called for it, and staying between the uprights at other times to successfully stop a rush. The Lusitanian forwards again showed splendid combination their quick passes and wonderful combination being the outstanding feature of the match. The Hussars adopted tactics best suited to their style of play, going in for long, hard-hit passes that opened up the game and was in marked contrast to the play of the Lusitanians. The Hussars played a better game than they did on Tuesday the whole team showing vigour and life, and the halves in particular putting in an immense amount of work. A noticeable difference between the teams was that the Hussars' forwards invariably came right back to help the defence while the Lusitanians' front line left all defence to their halves and backs. One of the Lusitanian backs gave a great number of "sticks" In the Hussars' back line, Pocock played an exceptionally fine game.

The following were the teams :—

LUSITANIAN S. C.—Goal, Faria ; backs, Fernandez and Domnic ; halves, De Silva, Paes, Pinto ; forwards, Johnnie, Nelson, Cyriaco, Sequeira and Leo.

HUSSARS.—Goal, Houghton ; backs, De Wend Fenton and Pocock ; halves, Thompson, Piper and Rogers ; forwards, Carter, Andrews, Smallwood, Baker and Hallard.

THE GAME.

The game opened with up and down play till a sudden rush by the Lusitanians brought them into the opposing circle and they missed a good opportunity. They continued to press and once more got inside the circle. The Hussars had a few uncomfortable moments. Then the Hussars came away and twice "foul" was given against the Lusitanians. The Hussars maintained pressure and Baker broke through and had the goal at his mercy, but taking a little too much care, he lost the opportunity. The Lusitanians broke away and a bully took place in the Hussars' 25. Hallard got away for the Hussars and twice essayed a shot but was each time baulked. The cavalrymen secured a corner which was followed by another one. No attempt was made to stop the ball; but a Hussars' forward took it on the run. 'Sticks" against the Lusitanians brought the Hussars no advantage. Johnnie got away for the Lusitanians and a shot from outside the circle went into the goal. The Hussars took up the attack again till Johnnie and Nelson de Souza got away together and some clever passing saw the Lusitanian forwards go right through and Sequeira missed a very easy chance. Once more the Lusitanian forwards put in some beautiful short passing and only Houghton saved the situation by kicking clear. "Sticks" inside the cirtle gave the Lusitanians a short corner which came to nothing. The Lusitanians maintained pressure. Hallard got away for the Hussars but was badly fouled. Soon after he made another run and the ball being centered, Smallwood was prevented from getting a clear shot, the ball going behind. Soon after the Hussars received a corner. Their inside right attempted a shoot. Up and down play followed. Hallard went right into the circle but lost his stick. The ball trickled slowly across in front of the goal and there was no Hussar forward up to put it through. The Hussars came on again and "sticks" was given against the Lusitanians. The Lusitanian forwards revived and pretty passing again took them right up. Twice they spoilt their chances by getting "off side." A foul against the Hussars by the corner flag saw the ball travel slowly right across the goal-mouth and over to the other side. The Lusitanians continued to locate themselves in the neighbourhood of the Hussars' goal and some scrambling play threatened danger to the Cavalry goal. The Lusitanians maintained pressure. Sequeira put in a straight shot that Houghton saved splendidly Half time arrived without score by either side.

The second half opened with a rush by the Hussars and they secured a corner. The Lusitanians cleared and a foul against the Hussars gave them ground. DeWend Fenton cleared and Hallard got down. "Sticks" was given against the Lusitanians. The Hussars secured a short corner and from the hit Hallard put the ball through (1—0). Play had been in progress in the second half, for five minutes. The Hussars came on again but were given "off side." They maintained pressure for a time. Paes showed up well. Baker of the Hussars suddenly got through and into the circle but collided with the goalkeeper as he was about to shoot. The Hussars maintained pressure and hemmed their opponents in. Ten minutes from the restart the Lusitanian scame away with some quick passing, and Sequeira shot hard and true (1—1). The Hussars took up the attack, Baker broke through and lifted the ball at the goal. Faria used his pads effectually. Smallwood had a go but missed the goal.

The Lusitanians came on and were given "off side." The Hussars got away but were beaten back till sticks by Dominic brought them up again. Hallard was given "off side." The Hussars maintained pressure and Baker got through once more. Again Faria saved splendidly what seemed a certain goal. The Hussars secured a corner followed by another one No advantage followed. A bully occurred in the Lusitanians "25." Some rousing work resulted in Baker getting through again but he kicked the ball. Hallard did the same thing soon after, spoiling a good combined movement. The Lusitanians got down and secured a short corner. The shot went wide. A bully occurred in the Hussars' "25," followed soon after by another. A long hit saw the ball touched by Pocock before it passed near the goal-line ! A long corner was given and Houghton saved splendidly. Play became fast and furious. Fouls cropped up continually. Johnnie kicked on. Full time arrived without further score.

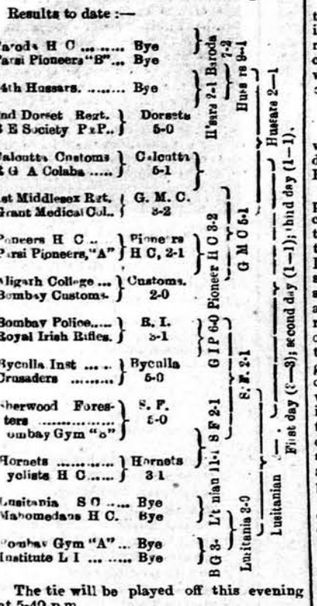
The first extra five minutes started with a rush by the Lusitanians and they almost scored. Two fouls were penalized. The Hussars came away but were given "off side." The Lusitanians came up with a rush and only Pocock saved the situation : He cleared splendidly. The first five minutes of extra time ended with the Hussars attacking.

The Hussars came away again Then the Lusitanians came up with a rush and secured a short corner followed by another. The Hussars had a few unpleasant moments. A "bully" occurred in the Hussars' "25." They came away with a rush and Hallard had the misfortune to kick the ball after getting inside the circle. The Lusitanians rushed the ball down and it passed over the goal line.

The game ended:—

Lusitanian Sporting Club..... 1 goal.
14th Hussars..... 1 goal.

Results to date :—


Baroda H C ... Bye
Parsi Pioneers "B" ... Bye
14th Hussars. ... Bye
2nd Dorset Regt. / B B Society Pnp.. Dorsets 5-0
Calcutta Customs / E G A Colaba ... Calcutta 5-1
1st Middlesex Rgt. / Grant Medical Col.. G. M. C. 3-2
Pioneers H C .. / Parsi Pioneers, "A" Pioneers H C, 2-1
Aligarh College ... / Bombay Customs. Customs. 2-0
Bombay Police.... / Royal Irish Rifles. R. I. 5-1
Byculla Inst .... / Crusaders ..... Byculla 5-0
Sherwood Foresters ..... / Bombay Gym "C" S. F. 5-0
Hornets ..... / Hornets yclists H C 3-1
Lusitania S C ..... Bye
Mahomedans H C. Bye
Bombay Gym "A" ... Bye
Institute L I ... . Bye
Baroda H C 7-2
Parsi Pioneers "B" 4-1
Dorsets 2-1
Calcutta 6-1
G M C 6-1
Pioneers H C 3-2
G I P 6-0
S F 2-1
Hornets 11-1
S F 2-1
Lt'man 11-1
B G 3-
Lusitania 3-0
Hussars 2—1
First day (2—3); second day (1—1); third day (1—1).

The tie will be played off this evening at 5-40 p.m.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

In the Beighton Hockey Tournament, the replayed tie between Burma Infantry and La Martiniere again ended in a draw, notwithstanding the fact that an extra time was played twice. The score was one all. The game was very fast throughout.

Jamalpore easily disposed of the Sporting Union by 7 goals to nil.

Rangers beat Y.M.C.A. by 4 goals to love.

The most sensational game was that between Calcutta and Green Sporting. The latter were composed of Indians yet in their teens, but they played with such dash that up to within five minutes of the termination, they led by two goals.

Calcutta then equalised from a penalty bully. The extra time resulted in Calcutta winning by a goal.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

GOLFERS' CUP.

The competition for the Golfers' Cup now being played for over the local course is nearing the end and yesterday morning two matches in the fourth round, were decided.

DAWSON (—3) vs. NICHOLSON (+1).—NICHOLSON has been playing steadily through the tournament and although Dawson was expected to give him a good match, it was hardly expected that he would win easily. Nicholson, however, was off his game and Dawson had matters pretty well his own way. He won the first hole in four, and a half at the second made him one up crossing the road. Both drove into the screen going to the third, which Dawson won. He further increased his lead to three up on the fourth green, but Nicholson reduced this by one hole at the next. Dawson, however, won the two holes on the Oval and the match four up and two to play.

COOMBS (+1) vs. HOSSACK (—5).—This match was very level up to the seventh hole. Hossack received five strokes and with the aid of one of them won the first hole. Driving from the second "Tee," Hossack was somewhat lucky to jump the screen ; and as Coombs made a bad second and got into the further screen, Hossack also won this hole. Bad putting lost him the third and driving into the screen to the fourth, Hossack took four to reach the green and Coombs holing out in five to Hossack's six, "squared" the match. With the aid of a stroke Hossack managed to halve the fifth and his opponent took the lead for the first time after the sixth. A half at the seventh made Coombsone up and two to play. Hossack got into the ditch going to the eighth hole and in playing his second shot the ball rebounded off the bank on to his body. This lost him the hole, and Coombs won two up and one to play.

LAWN TENNIS.

Three matches were played off in the Bombay Gymkhana handicaps yesterday afternoon.

SINGLES HANDICAP "A" CLASS.

E. C. Reid (+3-6) beat Hannay (+2-6) 6—4, 6—3

SINGLES HANDICAP "B" CLASS.

Quinn (scr.) beat Coombe (+3-6) 6—1, —4 Briggs (+3-6) beat Robinson (scr.) —2 6—1.

FOR
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and
to feed the NERVES
CHAPOTEAUT'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults and children.
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE POLICE COURTS.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING IN BOMBAY.

CHAUFFEURS SENT TO JAIL.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of two cases in which chauffeurs were charged with rash and negligent driving. In one case damage was caused to the extent of Rs. 3,000 and in the other death of a Pathan, who was passing along the road.

In both cases the magistrate ordered the accused drivers to undergo a term of imprisonment, remarking that drivers of motor-cars were expected to take such care and precaution as were commensurate with the powerful machines under their control.

SMASHING A GHARRY.

Inspector Sykes charged Jacob Pinto, with rash and negligent driving, causing damage to a mail-phaton to the extent of Rs. 3,000.

On the first instant it was asserted by the prosecution, the accused was driving motor car No. 2384 on the Queens-road, he passed two motor-cars in front of him and in attempting to pass the mail-phaton of Mr. Ibrahim Haji Ahmed, he collided with it and smashed the gharry, causing damage as stated above. He was driving at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour. Half the road was cut up for repairs at the time, and only half of it was open to traffic. When the accused was attempting to pass the gharry, a motor-car was coming from the opposite direction, and to avoid collision with it he swerved his car. The car came in contact with the gharry and flung it on to the railway railings, the horse falling down. The accused drove away without stopping to see the result of the accident, and did not even report the matter to the police.

The accused's defence was that his car did not collide with the gharry which was damaged in consequence of the horse taking fright at the passing motor-cars.

The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence before the Court and remarked that public safety and the good name of motor-cars required that the accused should be punished severely and as a warning to others he must be sent to jail.

He was ordered to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Syed Latifalli Husenally was charged by Deputy Inspector Histed with causing the death of a Pathan named Salaudin, by rash and negligent driving.

Mr. G. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Athavle, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence for the prosecution was that the deceased was knocked down and run over by a motor-car driven by the accused, near the Parsi Statue, Pellasis-road, on the 2nd instant. Next day the man succumbed to his injuries. The evidence also disclosed the fact that though the accused held a driver's certificate, he was only employed as a "cleaner," and strictly warned by his master not to drive the car. At the time of the accident the driver of the car, Abdul Cadar, was seated next to the accused and the car was taken out to go somewhere for their own purpose. After that accident the accused took the car on to a footpath injuring another man.

The defence was that the accused had blown the horn but the deceased had become confused and did not move out of the way.

The Magistrate in passing judgment remarked that the Court regretted that it could not favourably consider the application made on behalf of the accused to give him the option of a fine. The accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING BY PARTNER.

Yesterday, Sub-Inspector Barvdia, charged Amritlal Phulchand, in the Court of Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, for cheating Vithaldas Kalyandas Kapadwala of a sum of Rs. 2,000.

Superintendent Sullivan, of the C. I. D., prosecuted, and Mr. Kanga appeared for the complainant.

The complainant stated that, in November 1909, he formed a partnership with the accused as a cotton broker of which business the former possessed very meagre knowledge.

Shortly after being taken into partnership, when the accused told the complainant that they must have Rs. 2,000 to deposit with some shroff to establish their credit and to obtain more business, the complainant got a loan of Rs. 2,000 from a money lender named Hansraj Popatbhai, and the amount was handed over to the accused. After a lapse of sometime the accused told the complainant that he had deposited the amount on interest with a shroff named Shivanarayan Nemani, and made an entry in the books of the firm to that effect. Some time after the taking of the loan Hansraj demanded repayment, and the complainant asked the accused to get the money back. But for some time the latter succeeded, with various excuses, to put the complainant off. Eventually, however, on making inquiries, it was ascertined that the accused had paid the money to Shivanarayan Nemani as a margin for some cotton he had purchased, and that the money had been lost in speculation. This, it is alleged, was culpable as the previous arrangement between the two had been that neither of the partners were to do any business on their own account and irrespective of the firms interest.

The further hearing of the case has been adjourned.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged one Velji Narayan with the theft of wearing apparels worth Rs. 47-8-0 from the house of a goldsmith, named Devraj Narayan, residing at Parsi Gulli.

On the 22nd instant, at about 4 p.m. the complainant, it appears, went into his shop, locking the door. At about 8-30 in the night he sent his servant to get something from his house. The servant saw the door of the room open, and on entering saw some clothes and other things lying on the floor in confusion, and the accused inside the room, who was immediately arrested. A big nail, used by the thief for breaking open the lock, was also found lying on the floor. The magistrate sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AND ESCAPE.

On Tuesday morning a police sepoy arrested one Sanjana Raghoo on suspicion while the latter was attempting to raise money on some pieces of copper plates from a Marwari. The man admitted having stolen the articles from the shop of a coppersmith, named Keshoo Balkrishna, whom he was serving at the time.

Sanjana Raghoo was taken to the coppersmith and identified the property as his own. The prisoner was then being taken to the Princess Street station in a victoria, when on the way he jumped out of the carriage and escaped. He was, however, arrested in the evening at Villa Parli, and two charges were framed against him, namely, of theft and of escapin from lawful custody.

The magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to one month on the second.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAIDANIA.

The last dance of the Maidania season will be held to-night, the musical programme being in the capable hands of the Band of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers The floor is being specially prepared and decorated, and following on the success of the previous dances this month a good number of dancer should be present. Only those in possession of dance tickets will be allowed to dance, and these should consequently be obtained from the gentlemen, whose names have been advertised, or from the Maidania office.

Maidania will close in a few days, and arrangements are already in progress to dismantle the various shows and buildings.

During the last few months the grounds have not met the support which they did during the opening months. Popularity is a fickle thing, but there are many in Bombay who will view with regret the closing of Maidania.

On Saturday night the Band of the Sherwood Foresters with the drum and fifes are advertised to appear.

CINEMA DE PARIS.

At the Grant Road Corner, the Cinema De Paris has arranged to provide variety and picture entertainments, presenting a combined programme. This cinema will give its opening performance this evening and from the standard of its first programme it seems to be assured of success. The knife-throwing and shooting acts of wild Friday and wild Rose, America's challenge champions are thrilling items. The tycoon troupe of intelligent performing dogs and Miss Flossi Jeffries' swinging swords and axes have met with great appreciation in other parts of the world. These performances with a long list of moving pictures entertain the audience for two hours at every show. In spite of these attractions the management have decided to run the house at popular prices known as half-rates.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

BHATTIA BAUG IMPROVEMENT.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy presiding.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Committee that the arrangement made for lighting the Chaupati Parade with high pressure gas lamps had been very successful. The change of light at the end of the Parade and at the foot of Walkeshwar Road was, however, somewhat abrupt, and dangerous for traffic at the foot of a long ascent. It was, therefore, desirable to extend the lighting somewhat further. He had arranged with the Bombay Gas Company to carry out the necessary work at a cost of Rs. 4,110-3-9.

The work would consist of 6 high pressure Keith lamps of 1,500 candle powers and 12 side-lamps of 300 c. p., with pressure gas main and poles.

The letter was recorded.

As requested by the Commissoner the Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to make the necessary grant for the laying out of the Bhattia Baug and the re-arrangement of the tramway lines in the vicinity.

The whole scheme as approved by the Corporation is estimated to cost Rs. 1,26,199 as under :—

Rs. 65, 499 as per Mr. Wittet's estimate.

Rs. 60,000 for Tramway alterations as agreed upon by the B. E. S. & Tramways Co., Ld.

Rs. 700 for one island pavement as suggested by the Executive Engineer.

In addition there would be a small sum for restoring the road surface of the abandone Tramway line which, the Commissioner said, would be met out of road repairs grant.

Mr. H. Trivess Smith, the Hydraulic Engineer, had applied for three months' privilege leave from 30th June 1913 and as it was due to him, the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Standing Committee. to its being granted to him. It was convenient that Mr. Smith should take his leave at this stage of the Tansa reduplication work when all the contract had been made and the work itself had not reached an advanced point, the Commissioner proceeded to state that the Corporation might sanction the appointment of Mr. A.T. East, A.M.I.C.E., in place of Mr. Smith during the above period. Mr. East was recently appointed as senior Assittant Engineer, Loan Works He had good experience of Water Works was well acquainted with the Tansa Works in progress and was in the Commissioner's opium capable of discharging the duties of the office satisfactorily. His post as Assistant Engineer, Loan Works would not be filled up during the period of Mr. Smith's leave and the Commissioner suggested that the salary of Mr. East be fixed at Rs. 1,200 per mensem. A resolution in terms of the Commissioner's letter was adopted.

CAREER WRECKED BY FORGETFULNESS.

A strange story is told by Sir George Savage in the April number of the "Practitioner." Forgetfulness has led to many curious troubles, and has often been used for dramatic purposes: but in this case we have an expert's description of something quite modern.

Sir George state:—A man who had passed a brilliant school and university career entered the Government service. He started for the East in good health, but on the voyage he was lost at Port Said He could give no accouut of his conduct or his experience. He returned to England and after careful nursing and rest he was ready and willing to work. He had lost his Government appointment, but family interest obtained for him a private secretaryship in the Colonies, where he rapidly showed his ability and was valued highly. Suddenly he was lost again, and was absent for many months before he was discovered in poverty and distress in another quarter of the world. A second period of rest restored him, and once more he started to make his way. This time he started a ranch, and, with bailiff, made it a great success, till once more he was lost, and turned up weak and ill in anothers part of the world." It was then, continues Sir George, "that was consulted. and I was to so him on his return to England."

We know nothing more about the case which should be of amazing interest, for all that the writer can say. "I next heard that he had been placed in an asylum. The doctor who consulted me died, and I never heard the sequel

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Jable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd April.

NOTICES.

Dilom reports line interrupted Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah Schouchter, Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-12-13).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-5 12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassano has re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration opening international correspondence Selingrad Kirk Kilisse, Seres, Demir Hissar, Dedeghadj and Nevorkop. Charges for these places same as for Europe (19-12-12).

Servian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvitch, Gnailane, Gostiva, Ko ssouka, Kratova, Kitchoko, Vizes (Kesopralu), Bpuchitrom, Potolia (Monastir). Rates for these places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without any restrictions (17-3-13).

Owing to violent storms telegrams for offices in Morocco are subject to great delay (1-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinoa, Sonora in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Bhamo Route to China restored (22-4-13).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora, (23-4-13).

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The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for first 12 days ending 12th April 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the period	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for first 12 days ending 12th April 1913				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790 61	2849300	.....	28493000
A. D. C. By ...	125·88	71600	.....	7160
B.-Kotah By ...	40 29	7600	.....	7600
Total...	2956·78	2928500	.....	2928500
Earnings for orrig 12 days ending 13th Apr 1 12				
G. I. P. By ...	2791·68	3224765	...	322476
A.D.C.Ry	125·83	38043	.....	3804
B.-Kotah By ...	40·29	7379	.....	737
Total...	2957·80	3270187	.....	327018
Increase or ocrease				
G.I. .Ry	— 1·07	—375465	.....	—375465
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	+ 38557	.....	+ 38557
B.-Kotah By ...	...	+ 221	.....	+ 221

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Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 5 days of Apr. 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the period ...	151000	343000	3000	497000
Or per mile of By ..	160	363	3	526
For previous weeks of half year.	...	...	...	...
Total for the period ...	151000	343000	3000	497000
Comparison.				
Total for cor. period of previous year	159650	328521	2455	490626
Per mile of Ry. do...	16	347	3	519
Total to cor. date do...	159650	328521	2455	490626

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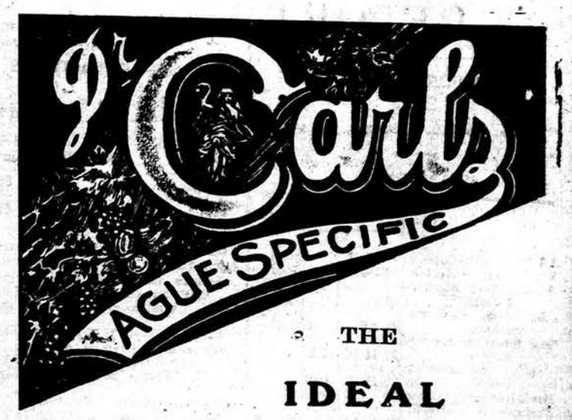

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Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3 0
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THE
Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 24th April, 1913.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S Budget speech opened jubilantly, but was characterised by a tone approaching despondency at its close. The year, said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had been the most prosperous ever known. Every industry was humming. The tide of affluent trade was so high that it had overwhelmed three serious obstacles—the coal-strike, a bad harvest and the effects of the Balkan War. And he had based his forecasts on the assumption that they were entering upon the most glorious year that British trade had ever seen, there being no indications that the trade boom had reached its climax. Trade is at its best, unemployment at its lowest and profits at their highest. This is the unanimous opinion of business men. The House must have been led to anticipate a reduction of taxation, another step towards a free breakfast-table. But no, the best he could promise was no fresh taxation, for the trouble in the East, though it had not hitherto diminished the activity of the workshops, had a very retarding effect on new orders and the question was whether orders to workshops would last until confidence was restored and orders came in. The fear of eventualities causes hesitancy among business men as to launching out, though there is a general feeling that peace will soon be restored—a feeling which will have been considerably strengthened by this morning's news that diplomatists have reason to hope that a basis may be reached on which lasting peace will be speedily established.

Revenue increased during the year, and there was a surplus of over a million and a half over the estimates, but whereas the sum asked for in 1911-12 was 181 millions and in 1912-13, six millions more, close on 196 millions is required for 1913-14. Armaments, is the explanation, and the Chancellor, no more than anyone else, sees any prospect of a decreased expenditure on their provision unless there is a fundamental change in the policy of nations. The "holiday" proposal is altogether an impossible idea, especially when Germany raises fifty-two millions for aviation alone. The Budget is viewed favourably in the Lobby, we are told; but it could not escape the criticism of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, who accused Mr. Lloyd George of "spending every penny we got and mortgaging every penny of future income without creating a reserve for possible bad times." But he would have protested against new taxation we imagine. It is suggested too that the receipts are overestimated, but the effect of the favourable impression created by the Allies' reply to the Powers will probably inspire fresh confidence and renewed enterprise among business men, with the result that there will again be an excess of actuals over estimates. There is not likely to be any severe debate over the Budget, however, owing to the absence of any contentious new proposals.

THE SPOILS OF WAR. Philologists have sometimes amused themselves with the derivation of the title of Prince. The Princeps was originally the man who was first to seize on booty in warfare or who, when the struggle was over, was allowed the first choice of the spoils of war. It is to be feared that these barbaric notions of kingship have not yet disappeared from Europe, and that among the Balkan Allies at least the chief qualifications looked for in a prince is still ability to return richly laden from the fray. The disappointment of the Montenegrins over Skutari was immediately followed by suggestions of King Nicholas' abdication, and the Bulgarian King Ferdinand's ruseful admission at the beginning of the war was that if he had not moved against Turkey he would in all probability have himself been removed. When it comes to dealing with peoples like these, ordinary considerations fail. With the bravery and discipline of civilized armies their troops combine traits of character which are more reminiscent of the middle ages than of the twentieth century. It is the perception of this inconsistency that is at present troubling the Powers. That the Balkan peoples and their Allies, the Greeks, will fight and die for freedom, has now been demonstrated to the world so convincingly that their courage is beyond dispute; but like other rude folk they long for some more tangible reward of victory than reputation and esteem. They want territory, or money, or something to which they can point as their share of the prize and they are quite ready to quarrel among themselves over the division.

That seems to be the explanation of a situation that has already become difficult and might become dangerous. The danger is a good deal discounted by the willingness of the Powers to let the Allies fight it out among themselves. For, however deplorable might be the sight of an internecine struggle among the nationalities of the Balkans, the questions that excite them are fortunately of local interest and not even easy to understand. The vision of a Balkan empire is already dispelled, and the Balkan states have quickly relapsed into their traditional political welter. The withdrawal of Turkish sovereignty has, so far from consolidating the Balkans, let loose forces of jealousy and suspicion which would wreck a stronger combination than theirs; and unless the dominating influence of Russia can again get the principalities to agree, the clash of conflicting interests may easily develope into war. For all their gallantry, the Bulgarians seem to be inveterate intriguers, and it does not require the *Daily Mail's* story of an understanding between Bulgaria and Austria to prove that a good deal of double-crossing has gone on in the political game. One of the strongest and at the same time one of the most credible of the reports now in circulation is that before the war, the Bulgarians sought an alliance with the Turks themselves. Subsequent events have shown that however the issues shaped themselves, the Bulgarians had marked out for their own benefit the lion's share of the spoil. They were to have had Macedonia, including Saloniks, as well as Thrace, and the Servians were to have had Askub and Monastir and a port upon the Adriatic. By the proposal of autonomy for Albania, Austria has interposed a powerful obstacle between Servia and the Adriatic, and for a time it looked as if Bulgaria and Greece were to reap all the harvest of the Allies' united efforts.

But the Allies are in no mood to leave the whole reward to Bulgaria. They too, except perhaps Montenegro, have become conscious of their strength. The Servians, it is now known, put a quarter of a million of well-trained troops into the field in a fortnight after mobilization began; and the Servian forces, too, however difficult it is to realise it, bore themselves well in battle and in camp. There seems to be nothing to choose between Serb and Bulgar when it comes to military duty, and the Servians are now naturally unwilling to surrender to their rivals cities and territories which their own soldiers have conquered and occupied. It has also become plain that the Greeks' quick move upon Salonica was prompted quite as much by political as by military motives, and that it was carried out and admirably carried out for the special purpose of forestalling the Bulgarian army in its advance. The chagrin of the Bulgarians at this successful stratagem was, it will be remembered, afterwards manifested in a hand-to-hand combat with the Greek troops. The disclosure of the contents of the preliminary treaties now throw light upon the Bulgarians' annoyance; but although the letter of the covenant assigns Salonica to the Slavonic kingdom, it is not likely that the Greeks will cede it back without a struggle. The murder of the King of Greece upon its streets, will alone determine his subjects to keep Salonica to themselves. The consciousness of a common grievance against the Bulgarians has brought the Greeks and Serbs together, and their alliance, as well as Russian pressure, will probably make the Bulgarians pause. But, as we have said before, the defeat of the Turks seems to be the beginning only of trouble in the Balkans. We are in for a time of rumours and stories which need not all be credited, although with people so brave and reckless and so accustomed to intrigue, anything may happen within the Balkan region.

GERMAN AIRSHIPS IN FRANCE. THE announcement that Germany has given orders to prevent the landing of German airships in France, and further, is prepared to make a mutual arrangement with France, regarding the aircraft of both countries, will, it is hoped, speedily allay public feeling in France generally and near the frontier particularly. It is easy to see that France placed a sinister construction upon the repeated descents of aircraft, which have crossed into French territory from Alsace-Lorraine. The Nancy incident showed how susceptible was French feeling in this part of the country, and the exaggerated importance which the Chancellor and the German Press were ready to attach to it, made the impression, which the series of events created, still worse. French statesmen evidently considered the movements of German aircraft to be open to the possible construction of a deliberate attempt to inflame a public feeling, until it resulted in some sort of an assault or attack upon German officers, of which Germany might take advantage, did she choose to do so. One is reminded of the explanation which the late Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter is said to have given a friend shortly before his death, of the Agadir incident. He said that he sent the gun-boat "Panther" to the scene of dispute in Morocco, so that should relations between France and Morocco become strained to breaking point, France would be tempted to attack the gun-boat, which was so ready at hand, and would become the agressor. In that event her allies would not be bound to support her in war. It was evidently open to French statesmen to put a similar construction on recent events; or again, to believe that the aircraft incidents had been secretly inspired with a similar object by some military enthusiast, without the knowledge of Berlin. However, Germany's speedy and conciliatory response rather points to the genuineness of the Kaiser's recent declaration for peace, and it is to be hoped that it will cause the French people to refrain from any excitable demonstration, which may embarrass their Government.

THE CENTRAL INDIA HORSE. THE information that questions have been asked in Parliament as to the non-payment of foreign service "batta" to the officers and men of the Central India Horse will be regarded as a good omen, coming as it did on the day they re-landed in India. To have paid them extra while in Persia would have had its disadvantages, but it would more nearly have approached fair play. It was scarcely just to send them to a foreign country to undergo a very strenuous period of service without first settling terms of pay and allowances, but as the Under Secretary of State says the matter is under consideration, and has undertaken to communicate with the Government of India, there is reason to expect that the matter will be satisfactorily arranged.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Abbott intends paying a round of visits to all the European schools and convents in Bombay, to-day, commencing at 10 a.m.

THE Royal Indian Marine s.s. "Hardinge," which conveyed the Collector of Mangalore on an annual tour of inspection to the Laccadive Islands, returned to Bombay from Cochin, yesterday morning.

THE ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a representative to serve on the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, in place of Mr. A. M. Tod, who has resigned his seat, resulted in the election of Major H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

THE HISTORIC MARRIAGE.

ARMAMENTS AND HOLIDAYS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, April 4.

To the German people the marriage arranged between Prince Ernest Augustus and the Princess Victoria Louise is a matter of deep concern, because it disposes for ever in the happiest possible manner of the feud between the Hohenzollerns and the Guelphs, which is older than the German Empire itself. When our King William IV. died in 1837, the crowns of Great Britain and Hanover had been united for 123 years. But by the law of Hanover a woman could not ascend the Throne; Victoria, Sovereign of the British Empire, could not be Queen of Hanover, and so the next eldest surviving son of King George III., the Duke of Cumberland, became King of Hanover. His son, King George V. of Hanover, was blind from early youth. In these days the House of Hanover was decidedly jealous of Prussia, and by no means approved the Imperial policy of Prince Bismarck. Thus it happened that when the war between Prussia and Austria broke out in 1866, the King of Hanover held himself in honour-bound to side with Austria. As Hanover is distinctly a North German State this was a perilous, and as the event proved, a disastrous policy. King George lost his throne and the kingdom. Sternly refusing any compromise with Prussia, and rejecting all offers of monetary compensation, he, on his death-bed, in 1878, exacted a promise from his son Ernest Augustus, the present Duke of Cumberland, never to renounce his claim to Hanover. That promise the son has kept, but now, happily, there comes a reconciliation. The Duke of Cumberland who is married to Princess Thyra of Denmark, a sister of Queen Alexandra, had two sons, the elder of whom, Prince George William, was killed in a motor accident on May 20, 1912. When that sad event occurred the Kaiser and the Prussian Royal family showed marked sympathy with the bereaved, and after the funeral Prince Ernest Augustus, the Duke's second son, went to Potsdam to express gratitude for the kindly feeling thus exhibited. That was the beginning of better relations, and on Feb. 10 it was officially announced that Princess Victoria Louise, the Kaiser's only daughter, and Prince Ernest Augustus had been betrothed at Karlsruhe. The Prince, it will be observed, retains his father's name, which was that of his great grandfather. "It is from every point of view devoutly to be wished that the old animosities should be forgotten, and give place not merely to formal pacific relations, but to the closest of human bonds. The wedding on May 24 would in any case be politic; but it is more. The "North German Gazette," which speaks semi-officially, has declared that this is a genuine love match, and we know no other way in which the jealousies and rancours of the past could be more honourably or more satisfactorily obliterated.

NAVAL "HOLIDAY."

Though cordial in tone, the reply of the German semi-official Press to Mr. Churchill's speech is no less emphatically negative in substance than that of the Tirpitzian organs. Thus the Berlin correspondent of the "Kolnische Zeitung," the most regular exponent of Foreign Office view, writes: Apart from the principle that would be implied by a State having voluntarily to restrict the military expression of its national efficiency on the ground of agreement, the essential naval technical objections can be summed up as follows: With the execution of the idea of a holiday year, the stronger, in other words England, should take the lead; that is to say, she should reject the new construction of this year's Estimates—five large battleships. Will she do that? The fulfilment of the holiday year—as appears from Mr. Churchill's words—would give England alone the advantage of allowing her to recover breath in the prevailing activity and the deficiency of labour which are setting limits to her warship construction. It would bring her trained personnel, in which she is at present deficient, once more to a high level. "After the holiday year England, with her construction period of two years, as against three years in Germany, would again obtain the advantage in the provision of material from the front. The replacement of old ships (which in Germany, on account of the limitations imposed by the dimensions of the old canal locks, have a smaller fighting value than their English contemporaries) would be postponed. The construction of the English Colonial ships could be continued without regard to the holiday year. As is well known they are not counted in the comparison of strength on both sides. The objection of what we should do during the holiday year with the plant and workmen engaged in warship building may be merely mentioned; it plays a big part in the Press commentaries. In short, the naval technical objections to the speech are of a very weighty nature."

The proposal that Great Britain should set the example by abandoning her new construction vote for next year is also put forward in the "Deutsche Tageszeciting" by Count Reventlow. It is quite forgotten by the general public here that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman did once actually set a good example by putting back the construction of a battleship, and that no one followed it. Those who remember this act of the British Prime Minister regard it as they do Mr. Churchill's proposal, as a symptom of weekness and embarrassment.

AIRSHIPS AND AEROPLANES.

A great mass of material—bills, supplementary estimates, explanatory memoranda, and so on—with reference to the Government's new military projects was made public on Saturday. Of special interest to England are the proposals of the Ministry of Marine for the development of the naval air fleet. On the army aerial service it is intended to spend from 1913 to 1915 nearly £4,000,000 (79,000,000 marks), but no details as to how this money is to be laid out have, up to the present been made known. The Ministry of Marine is, however, more explicit. To its supplementary estimate of £150,000 sterling for "acquisition, works, experiments connected with the technique of communications," and "assistance to militarily important undertakings of this kind," is appended a note to the effect that the aerial station at Cuxhaven can. and will be completed this year, instead of in 1914, as originally purposed and that favourable experiences with "another airship system" (probably the Schutte-Lanz) have made it appear desirable to acquire a vessel of this type for the navy. Further, a special memorandum sketches out for the navy a programme of aerial development covering the years 1974 to 1918. This document states that the tests carried out with airships and flying machines have made it evident that "the new weapon has, for the purposes of the navy, brought a valuable extension and supplementation of tactical and strategic reconnaissance, and can also, under certain circumstances, be employed as a means of attack." It is therefore proposed to provide two squadrons, each of five airships, of which four will be kept in service and the fifth in reserve. The entire aerial force will be concentrated at one station, where the commissioned airships will be lodged in four revolving double hangars. The reserve vessels will be kept in fixed sheds, which, of course, not only are much cheaper, but also demand considerably less space for their accommodation. In addition to these structures, the station is to be furnished with gas works and engines for generating power and electric light. The principle of automatic renewal, which is so important a feature of the German naval legislation, is also to be applied in the case of the air fleet. Only instead of the twenty years which battleships and cruisers are asked to serve, four years only has been decided upon as the normal lifetime of an airship.

KAISER AND HIS TENANT.

Some details of the settlement of the dispute between the Emperor and his Cadinen tenant are contained in a telegram from Elbing. The negotiations are said to have been conducted on behalf of the Monarch by the Chairman and Secretary of the West Prussian Chamber of Agriculture; while Herr Sohst, who refused to treat in person, was represented by his brother. This gentleman was informed, at the instance of the Civil Cabinet, that the "Emperor regretted the insults he had passed upon Herr Sohst, and would not have made his remarks at the meeting of the German Agricultural Council if he had been properly informed." It was further proposed that the Civil Cabinet should write a letter to this effect, and that Herr Sohst should receive a title or decoration. The negotiator on the other side thereupon declared that the reparation offered would sufficiently rehabilitate his brother's character. Writing on this matter, the "Berliner Tageblatt," says Herr Sohst and his affair would have had less interest from the German public if it had not, and unfortunately with good reason, been convinced that also, with regard to weighty matters and the general sentiments of the people, the Emperor for the most part receives only biased and incorrect information, dictated by caste and party interests." Other papers express themselves in a similar sense.

STREET-LIGHTING IN BOMBAY.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Street lighting in Bombay is by everyone admitted to be bad, and a general improvement would be welcomed by all classes. At present, however, there are encouraging signs of progress, which lead us to hope that within a reasonable period our Municipal authorities will bring the lighting of the city to an efficient standard. Recently contracts have been given by the Municipal Commissioner to the Bombay Gas Company for improved lighting in various places, and are being carried out with a modern lamp. As these are at present in an incomplete state, they afford an excellent opportunity of judging between the old and new methods of lighting, and it is gratifying to find that the present ill-lit condition of Bombay is in no way due to lack of local resources, but merely to the complacence of the Municipality.

Should one drive as far as Colaba Point, on a night when there is no bright moonlight, it will be easy to realise this. The road through Colaba is, considering its importance, very badly-lit by lamps of small power, which merely throw small patches of light upon the road. Even these are traversed by bars of shadow, due to the obsolete mode of construction. The new lamps, which are being erected, starting from the southern end, are of 90 candle-power compared with 60, and they give a continuous and sufficient light, in spite of the fact that on account of the shortness of the old standards on which they are being erected one is not able to obtain their full effect. Even as they are, however, the increase of light is clearly greater than the proportionate increase in power, and this is due to the construction of the lamp—known to the trade as the S. I. I. pattern—which is such that no shadows are thrown by either of its two burners. The lamps are being installed from Colaba Point to the Wellington Fountain. However, if one wants to appreciate their full effect, one must take a trip through Frere Road to Frere Road Extension. Here the contrast is a startling one, for Frere Road is without doubt the worst-lighted main thoroughfare in the city, and after passing along a stretch of road running on either side of the Docks' main entrance, in which there is almost inky darkness and feeble lamps on one side of the way only, one suddenly reaches a space, which is full of a soft but penetrating light. This is given by the same double-burner lamps, which erected on tall pillars, 16 feet high, throw their light the whole width of a wide road, and give practically no shadow. And that this lamp is also suitable for use in the bazaar may be judged during a drive through Abdul Rehman Street, where it has been in use for some time, suspended above the centre of the roadway.

So far one has referred to low pressure lighting only, but it is impossible to overlook the powerful high pressure lamps, which are to be found along the sea-face at Chawpatti. These are fed by an inconspicuous compressor-house at the foot of the bridge, they are fitted with burners of 1,500 candle-power and situated 80 yards apart, and give a light of a brilliant description. We hope they will be used in the principal streets of the Fort ultimately, but at present we have to be content to know that their use is to be extended for some distance up Walkeshwar Road and along Hughes Road, while a similar kind of lamp, but of 3,000 candle-power is to be placed at the junction of New Queen's Road and Sandhurst Road. This neighbourhood will thus very shortly be easily the best lighted in Bombay, but it is to be hoped that the Municipality will not be content to rest at this point, but will extend the new system on every opportunity. The lamps in use at Chowpatty, it may be noticed, are of the same kind as those used in the principal thoroughfares of the West End of London.

THE ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a member to represent the Chamber on the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. A. M. Tod, who has resigned his seat, resulted in the election of Mr. D. M. Inglis of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Ltd.

MONTENEGRINS ENTER SCUTARI.

SALONIKA THREATENED.

GREEKS PREPARE FOR BULGAR ATTACK.

POWERS PLEASED WITH ALLIES' REPLY

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CETTINJE, April 23.

It is officially announced that the Montenegrins attacked Scutari on the night of the 21st inst., the battle lasting all night. Bayonets were used and two Turkish posts were captured. The Turks made a counter-attack on the morning of the 22nd inst., but were repulsed.

The fall of Scutari is imminent.

VIENNA, April 22.

The official Press urges the blockading fleet to land troops immediately to prevent the massacre of the Albanians in Scutari.

LONDON, April 23.

Reuter wires from Cetinje that an official statement is published there declaring that the victorious Montenegrins have entered Scutari.

LONDON, April 23.

Reuter learns that the fall of Scutari is not likely to complicate the situation. It will rather facilitate the settlement by making it easier for Montenegro to accept the decision of the Powers, her *amour propre* being satisfied, especially if Austria agrees to some rectification of the frontier in view of the "fait accompli."

SALONIKA.

POSSIBLE ATTACK BY THE BULGARS.

LONDON, April 23.

Mr. Donohoe, the correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, reports from Salonika that the Greeks are mobilising every available soldier to defend Salonika against a possible Bulgarian attack, and are occupying a new strategic front from Salonika to Orfano.

The Bulgarians are concentrating in the neighbourhood of Drama. There are now ninety thousand Bulgarian troops facing the Greeks.

A Servian force is ready to support the Greeks, and is assembling at Gueughal on the railway north of Salonika, on the right bank of the river Vardar.

POWERS AND ALLIES' REPLY.

LONDON, April 23.

Reuter learns that the reply of the Allies to the Powers has created a most favourable impression. Diplomatists in London hope that a basis will be reached on which a lasting peace will be speedily established.

TURKISH FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

With reference to the new Turkish five per cent. loan which is being extensively subscribed to in India, the Comptoir National d'Excompte de Paris, Bombay, has received a cable from Constantinople that the first batch of bonds has been despatched. These should be ready for distribution to the public in about three weeks.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT

TO BE PREVENTED FROM LANDING IN FRANCE

BERLIN, April 23.

The semi-official *Norddeutchse Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the German Government has already taken measures to prevent the landings of German aircraft in France. Negotiations with France are in progress with a view to framing an agreement, regulating aerial navigation.

JAPANESE SHIPPING.

COMPETITION WITH BRITISH INDIA LINE.

TOKIO, April 22.

In order to continue their competition with the British India Company's Calcutta route, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is placing four vessels of six thousand tons and four others on this route, commencing in May.

SHREWSBURY ELECTION.

UNIONISTS RETAIN THE SEAT.

LONDON, April 22.

The result of the Shrewsbury by-election, necessitated by the death of Sir Clement Hill, and in which the Liberals decided not to contest the seat, has been declared as follows :—

Lloyd, Unionist	2,412
Morris, Independent	1,727
Unionist majority ...	685

NO CHANGE.

The result of the last poll at Shrewsbury was :—

Sir Clement Hill (C.) —	2,423
Mr. Thomas Pace (L.) —	1,855
Conservative majority..	568

BRITISH BUDGET.

NO NEW TAXATION IMPOSED.

EXPECTATIONS OF GREATER TRADE BOOM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 22.

The following is the remaining portion of Reuter's report of Mr. Lloyd George's speech, the first part of which we published yesterday.

"We had," Mr. Lloyd George said "to find this year an additional £7,500,000, of which roughly, £2,100,000 would be obtained from arrears of taxation."

The trouble in the Near East, while not diminishing the activity of workshops, was retarding orders and disquieting business men, but there was a general feeling that peace would soon be restored. There were no indications that the trade boom had reached its climax, nor was there any sign of overproduction. His forecasts were based on the assumption that we were entering upon the most glowing year that British trade had ever seen.

Mr. Lloyd George said, he anticipated the following increases in revenue :—customs and excise, £2,565,000, including tea, sugar, spirits, beer and tobacco; death duties, £1,500,000; income-tax, £1,144,000; and Post Office £1,450,000. It was certain, however, that miscellaneous decreases left him still £185,000 short, so he proposed to take a million from the Exchequer balances, deposited owing to non-spending in the Navy. Thus the total revenue would be £195,825,000 and consequently there would be no new taxation.

Mr. Lloyd George pointed to the success of the spirit duty, which, at the same time, during the past four years, had decreased consumption by twenty-eight million gallons.

The coal strike had cost £550,000.

In conclusion, Mr Lloyd George said that by the end of the year we should have reduced the National Debt by 102 millions, saving £2,600,000 in interest. The Government had reduced taxes on food by five millions, and on small incomes by two and half millions, and had provided twelve millions more for national defence and twenty millions for the aged and sick. Trade was at its best, unemployment at its lowest, and profits at their highest.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON INDUSTRY.

Mr. Lloyd George said he based his estimates of revenue on the unanimous opinion of business men. The disquieting feature was the trouble in the East, which, though it had hitherto not diminished the activity of the workshops, had a very retarding effect on new orders, business men waiting for eventualities before launching out. He was informed that there was unusual hoarding of cash on the Continent, France, Germany and Austria having hoarded sixty millions sterling for fear that something might happen. That had created a money stringency greater than existed here. The question was whether the orders to the workshops would last until confidence was restored and further orders came in.

THE DEBATE.

In the discussion, following Mr. Lloyd George's Budget statement, Mr Austen Chamberlain said he viewed with anxiety the manner, in which during these good times, we were spending every penny we got, and mortgaging every penny of future income without creating a reserve for possible bad times.

Sir Alfred Mond regretted the retention of the sugar duty, which was a great blot on the party, which set its face against food taxes.

The Budget is viewed favourably in the Lobby, especially on account of the absence of contentious new proposals, though the Unionists are inclined to think that receipts are over-estimated.

BELGIAN STRIKE.

CONDEMNED BY THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

BRUSSELS, April 22.

A motion was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, expressing the hope that electoral reform would be introduced, and condemning the general strike.

The Socialists said the first part of the motion was a step forward, and suggested dividing the resolution into two parts.

This was done, and the electoral reform portion was adopted unanimously, while the condemnation of the strike was carried by 124 votes to 39.

EUCHARISTIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 23.

Papal Legate, Cardinal Ferrets, has arrived at Malta on board the board the British gunboat "Hussar," to preside over Eucharistic Congress which opens today. There is a great assemblage of Catholics from all countries.

GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY.

BERLIN, April 23.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has adopted the resolution proposed by the Centre in favour of the appointment of a Commission to investigate the whole question of the Army and Navy contracts.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

ENGINEER TRAINING WANTED.

DRASTIC PROPOSALS AS TO APPRENTICES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 22.

Replying to Sir John Rees, Mr. Montagu said that the memorial of Indian students, who were studying engineering in Britain, asking for a Government rule that all Government contractors and engineers must take a number of Indian students without premium, was being considered, and the views of the Committee appointed in 1912 to enquire into the training of Indian technical students as expressed in its report, would shortly be published.

INVASION PROBLEM.

LORD NICHOLSON TO BE ASKED TO JOIN INQUIRY.

LONDON, April 22.

Replying to a question, Mr. Asquith said it had always been the intention of the Government to invite Lord Nicholson, who had served on the last enquiry, to sit on the sub-committee on Imperial Defence, which was now enquiring into the question of invasion. As soon as Lord Nicholson returned from India, it was hoped that he would agree to do so.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

LONDON, April 23.

The following are the probable starters in the City and Suburban, with riders :—

Long Set	Higgs.
Bachelor's Hope	Donoghue.
Eton Boy	Saxby.
Jaeger	Walter Griggs.
Limon	Sharpe.
Lorenzo	Whalley.
Tuxedo	W. Huxley.
Mordred	Smyth.
Drinmore	Cheshire.
Dalmatian	C. Foy.
Halberd	Robbins.
Thistleton	E. Huxley.
Outram	R. Stokes.
Absolute	Buckley.
Swan Song	Plant.
Agapanthus	Prout.

No jockeys have yet been chosen for the following : the Cigar, Junior, Short Grass, Misfit.

[Our Home correspondent sends us a list of probable starters which is the same as the above, omitting Agapanthus.]

LATEST BETTING.

The latest betting on the City and Suburban is :—

100 to 14, against Thistleton, and Lorenzo ;

10 to 1 against Drinmore and Tuxedo ;

100 to 9 against Jaeger ;

100 to 8 against Junior ;

100 to 7against Limon.

Midnight betting was :—

100 to 14 against Tuxedo ;

100 to 12 against Lorenzo ;

100 to 8 against Thistleton ;

100 to 7 against Bachelor's Hope and Junior ;

100 to 6 against Limon and Halberd ;

20 to 1 against Long Set ;

25 to 1 against Outram and Misfit;

28 to one against Mordred ;

100 to 3 against Short Grass and Eton Boy ;

40 to 1 against Cigar and Dalmatian;

50 to 1 against Absolute.

LONDON, April 23.

The result of the City and Suburban Handicap is :—

Drinmore	1
Limon	2
Lorenzo	3

Won by a short head ; three-quarters of a length dividing two and three. Eighteen ran.

Betting at start :—10 to 1 against Drinmore, 100 to 7 Limon, 15 to 2 Lorenzo,

At the start Mordred Led Cigar, Outram, Bachelor's Hope, Jaegar, Drinmore and Limon. At the Tattenham corner Drinmore and Limon were prominent, with Lorenzo and Absolute the last pair. From the distance Drinmore and Limon raced in close company, Lorenzo coming fast at the finish. Drinmore, resisting strong the challenge won an exciting race. Jaeger was a favourite at 5 to 1 against. Eton Boy was ridden by Jelliss, Cigar by Wheatley, Junior by G. Bullock, Mordred by Ringstead, Dalmatian by Herbert, Short Grass by W. Smyth and Misfit by L. U. Butchers.

Swan Song and Agapanthus did not start.

INDIAN RAILWAY STOCKS.

LONDON, April 22.

Two and a half million four per cent. Madras and Southern Mahratha Railway debentures have been issued by the Bank of England at 99.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Neuralla" left Aden on 23rd April for Bombay.

GOLD FOR BOMBAY.

PORT SAID, April 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Persia" has shipped £252,950 worth of gold for Bombay.

ANTI-ALIEN BILL.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S LETTER.

PROMISING ASSURANCES OF THE GOVERNOR.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, April 23.

President Wilson has telegraphed to Mr. Johnson, the Governor of California, suggesting that if it be necessary to exclude aliens from the ownership of land, it should be done without discrimination. President Wilson believes that the people and legislators of California will generously respond, when the matter is presented to them as a question of national policy and honour.

Mr. Johnson, in reply, says he has transmitted a copy of the despatch to both Houses of the Californian Legislature. He assures President Wilson of their hearty co-operation with the national Government.

He says that, if any act is passed, it will be of a general character, relating to those who are ineligible for citizenship, and the language employed will be that which precedent has sanctioned in the existing statutes on the subject. Only that will be done, which is in the province of the State, and without intended offence or invidious discrimination.

TROOPS FROM PERSIA.

EXPENSES OF THE CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

LONDON, April 22.

In the House of Commons, Major Guest drew attention to the fact that the Central India Horse in Persia were not receiving extra allowances, and suggested that the matter be brought to the notice of the Government of India.

Mr. Montagu replied that the whole question of the compensation of the Central India Horse, with respect to additional expenses incurred in Persia, was being considered; he would therefore gladly do as Major Guest had suggested.

LONDON, April 23.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir J. D. Rees asked whether any official information was to hand from Persia regarding the infliction of adequate punishment on those who shot Captain Eckford.

Sir Edward Grey replied in the negative.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

SPECIAL APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, April 23.

The Belgian Foreign Minister announced in the Chamber that the Government would recognize the Chinese Government as soon as possible; but was waiting till it was recognized by some of the great powers.

A letter from the Chinese Minister in London is published in the papers. It explains that in view of the present important juncture in the history of China and the need for calm and wise statesmanship, the Government felt it must appeal to all classes and creeds among the Chinese people, for sympathy and support expressed in the way each creed may consider fittest. The Minister says, similar expression on a part of Christians in Great Britain cannot fail to be highly and thankfully appreciated by Chinese Government.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London referred in their Convocation to the Chinese appeal to Christians with the warmest sympathy. The Bishop of London remarked that few things had happened in their generation, more encouraging to missionary effort. He had ordered intercessions to be made in all the churches in his diocese on the 27th instant.

NAVAL GUN-LAYING.

LONDON, April 23.

In the gun-laying tests in the Navy, with heavy guns, the results of which have just been published for 1912, the Mediterranean Fleet was first; the Australian Squadron, second; the First Battle Squadron, third; the East Indies Squadron, fourth: and the China Squadron, fifth. The new 13½ inch gun had the larger proportion of hits than any heavy weapon.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, April 23.

The *Times* earnestly hopes that a satisfactory settlement will be made in the difficulty between America and Japan. The paper says that if Canada has been able to find a solution of the awkward problem, it ought not to be impossible for America to do likewise.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, April 23.

The latest Bulletin states that during the past twenty-four hours the Duchess of Connaught has not been so well. Another Bulletin is expected in the evening.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

VACANT BUILDINGS.

LEFT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

It is understood that several Government buildings, which have fallen vacant since the transfer of the capital to Delhi, and which used to be in the occupation of the Government of India, are not to be made over to the Bengal Government without payment, whether in money or in kind. At any rate the final disposal of these buildings has apparently not been settled upon.

Meanwhile the Bengal Government are in need of more accommodation for their press, which is at present located at Writers' Buildings. The accommodation here being very inadequate to meet the expanding work of the Secretariat Press, it is said that a sum of five lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned by the Local Government for the purpose of erecting new premises for the accommodation of the Secretariat Press. The site of the new press building has not yet been decided upon. This would seem to indicate either that the Government of India buildings are not to be taken over by the Local Government, or that there is some serious hitch in the negotiations regarding them. Anyway, the fact that a large sum has been sanctioned for the erection of a building to accommodate the Secretariat Press leads to the inference that the Government of Bengal have decided upon an independent line of action.

DURBAR AT PESHAWAR.

PRESENTATION OF BADGES TO TITLE-HOLDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, April 23.

The Chief Commissioner held a durbar in the Victoria Memorial Hall for the purpose of presenting badges to the holders of Indian titles in the North-West Frontier Province. The durbar was attended by the General Officer Commanding the 1st Peshawar Division, and by all the principal civil and military officers in the station.

After the presentation of the badges, Sir George Roos Keppel addressed the durbar and congratulated the title-holders. At the conclusion of the ceremony the whole assembly adjourned to Government House, where an evening reception was held.

BENGAL DACOITIES.

ARREST OF BENGALEE STUDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

In connection with the Gopalpur political dacoity in the district of Faridpur (Bengal), several houses were searched at Madaripur. The police raided the houses of two pleaders, a *mukhtear*, a dispensary and the school boarding-house.

Kaliprasad Banerjee, a Bengalee student, was arrested.

RAILWAY BLOCK CLEARED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, April 23.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the Assam-Bengal Railway writes :—"The block, owing to the fall of earth, etc., at Tunnel 5, near Bandarkhal Station, has been removed to-day and through-booking arrangements have been resumed and trains are now running through as usual.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

Reports from the Frontier show that all remains quiet in and about Tochi

As rain has continued to fall this week in Assam, it may be necessary to arrange for the return of the road-making and survey parties on the northern frontier of the province earlier than was intended.

POONA EDUCATION SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 23.

Mr. Vinayakrao Mulye, son of the late Rao Bahadur Mulye, C.I.E., who was a member of the Indore Council of Regency, has, in compliance with his father's wishes, made a donation of one thousand rupees to the Duccan Education Society at Poona.

INCENDIARISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 23.

A Mahomedan fakir is being tried in the court of the District Judge, Lahore, for trying to set fire to the local Government College building, being enraged by ejection orders from the court in respect of a plot of land in the neighbourhood, converted into a play-ground.

LADY HARDINGE.

PROPOSED TREAT TO CHILDREN.

SUGGESTED TO TAKE PLACE ON JUNE 20TH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 23.

With reference to her Excellency Lady Hardinge's proposal to devote the money that has been placed at her disposal as a thank-offering for the Viceroy's recovery, to giving an annual treat to children in hospitals on the Viceroy's birthday, and her suggestion that the same day should be kept as a Children's Day throughout India, it has been noticed that there has been some confusion regarding the date and it is therefore notified that the Viceroy's birthday is on June 20.

CANNANORE TRIAL.

QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, April 23.

Yesterday, on receipt of a reply to the telegram addressed by the Judge-Advocate to the Judge-Advocate-General in India, Simla, to the effect that the second and third charges may be taken together but that the evidence taken on the first charge could not be made applicable to the second and third charges and would have to be repeated so far as was necessary for the other two charges, the Court reassembled at 2-30 p. m. when the trial on the second and third charge sheets was resumed. Capt. F. B. Leman's evidence was then continued with and it was nearly 6 p.m. when the Court rose for the day.

LATER.

When the trial of Captain Spitta was resumed this morning, on second and third charge sheets, Lieut.-Colonel Domenichetti was examined for the prosecution.

The witness produced thirty chits and bills and showed the monetary transactions between the accused and Colour-Havildar Mahomed Areef. He opened a sealed bundle which contained money-order counterfoils and acknowledgments. Three of the acknowledgments, witness now discovered, had not passed through the post office and were forgeries.

The court examined the documents and noted that there was no post office stamp on the three acknowledgments for Rs. 60, Rs. 69 and Rs. 30, but they were made out and signed as acknowledgments. The handwriting of one of these acknowledgments looked to the witness to be very much like the handwriting of Mahomed Areef.

After seeing the money-order receipts produced in the court, witness was shown a letter marked "office copy" with a postcard attached to it. The postcard has since disappeared. The postcard purported to be a receipt for an R.T.R. for Rs.300 signed by the Recruiting Officer, Bangalore. He believed this to be in order and directed Capt. Spitta to place Mahomed Areef under arrest under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, and to take charge of all books and documents and place them in safe custody. Witness asked Capt. Spitta what had become of the postcard which had been pinned to the letter marked "office copy." Capt. Spitta replied that he could not find it. The General Officer Commanding then placed Capt. Spitta under suspension and ordered the witness to take down sworn statements of all persons connected with the loss of the postcard. Witness then made enquiries from the sub-treasury at Cherakal and ascertained that no such sum as Rs. 300 had been paid in as mentioned in vouchers.

Capt. L. B. Leman produced and filed books and documents necessary for proof of the various items contained in the charge sheets. He produced extracts from postage service stamp account, gratuity account and house rent account made up from the Adjutant's cash account

After the witness had been cross-examined by counsel for defence, the Court rose for the day.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 23.

The following press *communique* has been issued in the Home Deparment:—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by sect. 4 of the Punjab Court Act, 1884 (14 of 1884), to make the following appointments in the Punjab Chief Court, in the vacancy which will be caused by the retirement of the Hon. Sir F. A. Robertson, Kt., I.C.S., on the 29th April 1913. The Hon. Mr. W. Chevis, I.C.S, acting first temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court (on leave) to be a judge of that Court. The Hon. Lieut. G. C Beadon, acting first temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to be second temporary Additional Judge, and to act as a judge of that Court. The Hon. Mr. N. Scott Smith, I.C.S., acting second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court to act as first temporary Additional Judge of that Court. Mr. P. D. Agnew, I.C.S, a Divisional Judge in the Punjab, to act as second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

INDIAN VIEW OF SUFFRAGETTES. Our women-folk condemn your militant Suffragettes unreservedly. The sternest critics of women are women themselves. But this does not account, even partly, for their condemnation. It is because the outrages of their sex in Western lands are entirely opposed to the Eastern conception of the sphere and duty of woman. Fighting and violence in a woman shocks the Indian female as most indecent and unwomanly. We, Indians, men and women alike, take a more servere view of the insane antics of Mrs. Pankhurst and her following, than the average Englishman; and we have no patience with the tolerance and forbearance which the British Government and the British public manifested towards them, until very recently. The on-lookers regarded their extravagances with good humour, taking it all as only "pretty Fanny's way." One Sunday morning, in the summer of 1911, I was taking a stroll in Hyde Park, where the orators were abroad haranguing their audiences, ranged in seperate groups, on a variety of social and political grievances. One group was addressed from a wagonnette by a young lady of rather a prepossessing appearance, on the question of women's rights. She was speaking with great vehemence and ardour, and an elderly lady, seated behind her, was smiling benignant approval of the doctrines which her young disciple was expounding. They might have been Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter, for aught I knew. I could not find out at the time who they were, and they had not yet made themselves famous by what has since come to be known as hunger-strike. The speaker took the sallies and sarcasms of the crowd with equanimity, and had a reply ready for every one of them. I left her in the midst of a passionate declamation, but when I came back, after nearly a couple of hours, I was astonished to find her still holding forth with the same animation and volubility. It seemed as if her tongue might run on for ever. If women had votes, and were ultimately admitted to Parliament, it would be a bad day, I thought, for that venerable institution. The flow of speech is already regarded as retarding the business of the House of Commons, and if women were admitted as members, the evil of loquacity might take portentous shape and it might be as persistent and irrepressible as the wild exuberance of the Suffragettes of the day.

EXHAUSTED PATIENCE. It is satisfactory that their outrages, steadily growing in enormity, have exhausted, after all, the patience of the country, and the offenders are no longer dismissed with a light sentence. They reply by refusing to take food. Efforts are made in vain to tantalize them with the most dainty dishes, but they hold out, and then they are released. We, here, regard this clemency on the part of Government as weakness, and are sorry for it. If they choose to die, let them. The country will be rid of a nuisance which is getting very dangerous. The Government seem to be afraid that death by self-imposed starvation might cause a revulsion of feeling in favour of the Suffragettes. I think that if they were to know for certain that the State will not intervene to save them from themselves, and if in proof of this determination, one or two of them were allowed to die, others will not be so ready to undergo similar martyrdom. This is the recommendation of one who is anything but a heartless man. This hunger-strike, as the phrase goes, is in agreement with the topsy-turveydom of the whole affair. People go on strike to get more money and more food. No one ever struck for the pleasure of starvation, with its inevitable result, and again, with truly feminine inconsistency, they complain of forcible feeding as a gross outrage. They commit excesses, and when they are punished for them, they, who demand political and other equality with men, claim special protection and consideration as women. They go about smashing windows, burning houses, and assaulting police constables, and they think they are thus confirming their qualification for a vote. There is inconsistency running all through their campaign of violence. I think they are made too much of by the press, and that publicity acts as an incentive to their outrageous conduct. The details of Miss Pankhurst's experience of forcible feeding are loathsome and disgusting. But they make good "copy" for the newspaper, and in the keenness of competition, it would need great self-denial on the part of a journal, to decline to publish them. If one paper refused to publish the account, a score would be eager to produce it in all the glory of catching head-lines, because that would mean a lot more ha'pence.

CONTINGENT EVILS. The Indian view of the suffragette excesses may strike the westerner as exceedingly harsh and unrelenting. But it is not inspired by any fear of our own women here catching the contagion. We are very far, thank God, from the barest possibility of such a contingency. But what the reasonable ones among us here might apprehend is that should the Government, simply yielding to violence, give these women what they want, they would be setting an example which, especially in the case of India, might prove disastrous. It would a fatal mistake for the State, in any instance, to make concessions, not warranted by reason or justice, or even by higher expediency, simply because they were extorted by force. I hope the Suffragettes are presuming too much on the squeezability of ministers. They are under the belief that if they knocked loud enough, the gates of the Kingdom of Heaven would be opened to them. It has not yet occured to them that violence is likely to defeat its own end and alienate the supporters of women's rights. If they were wise, they would employ all constitutional means for steadily advancing their propaganda, until they have gathered a substantial body of opinion in their favour. Then either party in the State might consider it worth its while to buy their support. Political morality, if we are to believe the editor of the "Edinburgh Review," is at a low ebb, and the aim of the Liberals and Conservatives alike is to get into office by any means, and stick to it as long as they can. When neither party is inspired by a loftier principle, either may try to out-bid the other, to gain the support which might turn the scale in its favour. We should not then be surprised,—to borrow a phrase from the stinging invective of Disraeli against Peel,—if the Conservatives should one day find the Liberals bathing and run away with their clothes, nor should we be surprised if the Liberals, to suit their own opportunity, did the same good turn to their opponents. The editor of the "Edinburgh Review" deplores the causes which make such things possible,

and if his diagnosis is correct, not only Englishmen, but all who owe allegiance to the British empire, should be sorry for them.

WORDS AND DEEDS.

Mr. Narsingrao Bholanath made a stirring speech as president of the Provincial Social Conference, held at Ahmedabad. He is satisfied with the prospects of reform and the progress of the movement, a progress of which, he said, no adequate idea can be conveyed by mere statistics. The figures were not very encouraging, but a healthier spirit was abroad, and before long, it would yield tangible results which would be gratifying to the progressive school. The president inveigled against caste as "an out of date and worn out institution, which has exhausted its power for good, while it has retained, or acquired its power for mischief, like an inveterate old sinner." Fulminations against caste will serve no useful purpose, and caste might well retort that there was no need for fierce denunciations if its power was really crumbling, as was affirmed, and the prospects of reform were brightening. The reformers have made innumerable speeches, and have passed the same resolutions from year to year. What is now wanted is o ganized, concerted action, mainly educational. They should have an organization w rking towards this object from year's end to year's end. An isolated widow remarriage, or a few persons going on foreign travel will not much avail Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, who had accepted the position of chairman of the Reception Committee, also made a speec, but he seemed to give to the reform movement a rather halting and discriminating support, which was in contrast with the frank and outspoken advocacy of the president. Referring to the qu stions which agitated the minds of the reformers, he said, "they were so untested as to make even a regular student of social reform pause before giving a pronounced verdict on them. The Conference would have good and ample reason to congratulate itself, if any workable basis for tackling them was determined upon during its present session." Sir Chinubhai's utterance is rather cryptic But it is clear that he proposed to walk warily, and would be very sorry to thread upon the toe of caste. He did not give any indication of the workable b sis which he commended to the Conference. The only workable basis that suggests itself to me is that reformers should be earnest and fearless, that they should formulate a scheme and establish an organization for educating the popular mind, and permeating it with sound ideas of reform. There should be a regular plan and a well-devised programme, and these should be loyally carried out. Then the reformers will be able to point with pride and satisfaction to their annual progress reports. In the absence of means for concerted action, they have only to content themselves by making the same speeches, and passing the same resolutions at their meetings and conferences. We want the right sort of men for actual work, and we want money. But herein we are most deficient.

DION.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM PERSIA.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE ARRIVED IN BOMBAY.

The Royal Indian Marine s.s. "Dufferin" arrived in Bombay Harbour from Persia yesterday, at four o'clock in the morning, with headquarters, and two squadrons of the 39th Central India Horse, and sixty men of the 7th Rajputs.

The following officers were on board :—Lt.-Col. J. A. Douglas, Lt.-Col. Birdwood, Major Hewlett, Captain Hoare, Lt. W. A. K. Fraser, Lt. D. M. Fraser, and Major W. McCowen, I.M.S., C.I.H., also Lt. Richardson, 7th Rajputs.

They had a pleasant and comfortable voyage, which the troops enjoyed after severe marching, which at first was in an extremely cold climate and afterwards in one which was exceedingly hot.

One Squadron had marched up to Kassran, the British Agent, Major O'Conner accompanying them when Sowlat-ed-Dowlah was interviewed.

They returned from Shiraz to Noraijan on the 14th, arriving at Bushire on the 16th instant.

They embarked on the 16th instant and had to take to native dhows and prows, as the "Dufferin" was anchored some eight miles from the shore.

The troops had an uneventful march except for the severity of the climate but it was feared in Persia that after the British Government had withdrawn the troops, the Swedish Gendarmerie officer would have a bad time of it. He had come to collect arms and men and the natives view his actions very unfavourably.

The troops disembarked at 9-30 p. m. and landed at Sassoon Dock whence they left for Ujjain by three troop specials leaving respectively at 2-45, 5-10 and 7-45 p. m.

The officers, men and the animals all appeared to be in good condition.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Dufferin Commander G. H. S. Touche, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire, which port the left on the 18th. She brought two squadrons of the 39th Central India Horse consisting of six officers aight Jamadar, one Ressaldar one Assistant Surgeon, 480 non commissioned officers and men, 263 horses, 146 mules, and one camel, She also brougt a detachment of 7th Rajput including one officer and 61 non-commissioned officers and men

KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 23.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce concurs with the Cawnpore Chamber in the apprehension that an empire trade mark, as proposed by the British Empire Trade Mark Association, will not be an unmixed blessing for Indian manufacturers. The Karachi Chamber expresses doubt whether any good at all would result.

The report about the sanction of five lakhs of rupees for the Bengal Secretariat Press lacks confirmation and it has not yet been settled which building the press will occupy.

A conference on female education in the Punjab, convened by the Director of Public Instruction, is being held in Lahore. The proceedings are not open to the Press.

THIS AND THAT.

It is to be sincerely hoped that "The Gateway of India," the foundation stone of which was laid a short time ago on the Apollo Bunder, will harmonise suitably with its surroundings. It would seem that its designer must have had a difficult task if he has attempted to make it blend with such incongruous neighbours as the barn-like Yacht Club and pretentious Taj Mahal Hotel. If an English illustrated paper can be believed, the erection is to have the appearance of a miniature cousin of that futile monstrosity of London, the Marble Arch. Anything less typical to the arriving stranger, of the glories of the East, could hardly be imagined. When, however, it is a question of spending public money on some building fad, one can be absolutely certain that the net return for several lakhs of rupees will be an impertinence to the taste of even the humblest beggar. We have been waiting so long for this so-called improvement that most of us had begun to hope the scheme had been comfortably pigeon-holed.

That ancient piece of advice with regard to one's treament of woman, "First try and interest her, then amuse her, if that fails, shock her, but under no circumstances bore her," is not very useful if one happens to meet a female not only ignorant and dull but also depraved I encountered one of the kidney a few days ago at a social function. Having referred to a coming exhibition of Indian pictures, as a preliminary conversational canter, I was obliged to drop the subject hurriedly on finding that my listener was absolutely devoid of all artistic notions. Adhering to the above maxim, however, I then related the choicest joke from the last number of "Punch," for like all true Britishers, I obtain my best tea-table anecdotes from that old established journal. As a result of my brilliant effor, not a glimmer of a smile illuminated the lady's countenance. In dark despair at this second failure I shot my final bolt as, with imitation gusto, I whispered the most outrageous paragraph I could remember from the week's pink sporting press. Did I receive my just reward? I should think not! No blush of proper shame at the tale's ingenious "double entendre" suffused the cheeks of my glacial companion. Turning on me her lack-lustre eyes, she remarked coldly, "My dear Sir, I heard that tit-bit in the nursery and anyhow, as you know quite well, I am a married woman!" Could a baser aspersion up on our home life be possible than this suggestion that the usual intimate chatter of English married couples would, to the attentive ear at the key-hole, appear to run in the direction of smoking-room stories? To me, a lonely bachelor, the glib admission of this detestable woman was certainly a revelation, for I had always imagined that the penalty of purchasing a wedding ring was a strictly censored entailment of any conversational liberties. Apparently I was wrong!

Judging by the crowded state of the sea-face every evening, the promenade habit has become a deep-rooted affliction of the Bombay European and Indian population. By the promenade habit I am not referring to the taking of healthy walking exercise but to the vicious custom of lazy strolling for the purpose of being seen oneself and criticising the passer-by. Could anything more inane be imagined than this occupation so typical of some tripper overrun seaside resort?" Instead of a stimulating game of tennis or hockey, these loungers prefer a lackadaisical waddle from Cuffe Parade to Churchgate, accompanied by equally listless companions whose only interest lies in leering at the female pedestrians or cracking fatuous jokes at the expense of people more sensibly minded than themselves. The manners of these wanderers leave everything to be desired; their habits are beastly and their appearance ludicrous. What, for instance, do these offensive persons, aged probably on the right side of thirty, do, if when walking four abreast, they meet a woman? If their obstacle be a youngish European or Eurasian, blessed with any pretence of good looks, they will probably move aside with elaborate ogle: if, on the other hand, she be an aged and feeble native, unaccompanied and helpless, then without doubt the chivalrous gallants will thrust her aside with indifferent brutality. A blustering contempt for the rules of common politeness is a salient characteristic of these promenaders, be they white or brown. The Bombay Indian is, of course, notorious for his insolent reluctance to give way in the slightest degree to anyone he meets, but during his evening jaunt on the sea-face his ill-bred habits seem to be accentuated a hundredfold and with his intolerable stubbornness he becomes actively impertinent. It is lamentable, however, that conduct of this kind can be ascribed to Englishmen, who, with their advantages of training, should be an example to persons less fortunate than themselves.

How often, unfortunately, through the misplaced generosity of one's well-wishers one is burdened with an unwonted possession. The laments of outraged manhood, at an enforced display of hideous neckwear from a patient inhalation of impossible cigars, have formed an undying chorus ever since the introduction of those admirable articles has formed an inexpensive outlet for feminine kindness Such a little inconvenience, however, is but the price one pays for a too friendly relationship with the other sex. With a full knowledge of the probable result, we have conferred the favour of our company upon a woman, and we must not be disappointed if she realises our expectations by repaying us in such spurious coin. It is an unbearable nuisance, however, when one of one's male friends takes to bestowing upon us unwelcome gifts. I am now troubled with such an experience. A trusted crony, a person who till lately respected as eminently safe and sensible, has suddenly developed the unpleasant habit of sending me daily something for which I have the strongest aversion, which fills me in truth with loathing and disgust. To put it plainly, he sends me a buttonhole. The fortunate possessor of a beautiful garden, he apparently imagines that I, a flat dweller, fully appreciate these æsthetic links with nature. On the contrary! Not only do I strongly object to an ever-present reminder of the paucity of my manorial acres, but I cordially detest the effeminate habit of disfiguring the well-cut lapels of one's coat with slowly decaying vegetable matter, Whatever plant be selected to form the "motif" of my nosegay, I am equally embarrassed by its ever obtruding presence. The sickly scented gardenia, for instance, is no doubt, when viewed from a distance, a delightful object, but within a few inches of one's nose, it is too reminiscent of one's marriage, and prophetic of the death-bed, to suggest thoughts exactly pleasant. The only bright spot for me in the future is the almost immediate departure of my super-generous friend for England: on his return I shall greet him distinctly coldly.

B. 3.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Sir Mirza Davood Khan, the Persian Consul-General, has left Calcutta for Kashmir. After a short stay there he goes on to Simla.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will inspect the hydro-electric works at Basantpur on his way from Mandi to Simla next month.

The Madras Government has sanctioned a loan of 4·20 lakhs of rupees to the Negapatam Municipal Council for a scheme of water supply to the town.

At a meeting of the Calcutta University Senate to be held on Saturday, May 3rd, the syndicate will recommend that the L. M. S. examination be reinstituted and that regulations be adopted for the purpose.

The gross earnings of Indian Railways for the official year, 1912-13, are declared to have been four crores and eleven and a half lakhs higher than those for the preceding year. This is equivalent to nearly 2 3-4 millions sterling.

H. M. S. "Fox" of the East Indies squadron has established a record for the port of Colombo by remaining there for over five and a half months. She arrived there from Aden on November 2nd and has been undergoing overhauling on an extensive scale.

The name of the North-Western-Annual Dinner in London has been changed to the Indian State Railways Dinner, so as to embrace all the lines in India now being worked direct by the State. The next dinner will be held on June 2nd at the Cafe Monico.

On Sunday night, at a sitting of the Barisal District Association, two resolutions were passed urging the sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council at Dacca during his Excellency's stay there, and the immediate separation of judicial and executive functions.

The Gaibandha (Rangpur) Loan Office has instituted a suit before the Subordinate Judge of Rungpore, against Mr. P. Sen, lately Subdivisional Magistrate of Gaibandha and, at present, of the Cox Bazar (Chittagong), and his brother, for the recovery of two thousand rupees alleged to have been borrowed by the defendents on a note of hand executed by the younger brother.

Krishnadhone Ghosh, of Barrackpore, was killed on Monday by two shots fired from the rifle range of the Cossipore Volunteer Artillery. He was manuring his field when he received two shots, one on the thigh and another on the ankle. He was removed to the hospital where he died shortly after admission.

An outbreak of anthrax is reported among the elephants at Tegyang, in the Kath District, were owing to heavy mortality amongst them, it has been found necessary to suspend the operations, which are for the first time being carried on there under private enterprise. The Camps have moved further north.

A crusade against "scorching" by motorists in Colombo is being vigorously maintained, and the Municipal Magistrate is daily engaged in disposing of cases. The majority of the offenders usually get off with a fine of Rs. 20, there seems little latitude allowed to motorists in that city for speed tests.

The report of the Army Commission is now being finally printed, and is yet before the Government of India in its complete form. It will presumably take some months before it has been finally considered by the Government after which it will be forwarded with their recommendations to the Secretary of State. The public are not, therefore, likely to be informed of its contents for a very considerable time to come.

The maximum temperature at Calcutta on the 19th inst. touched 101, which is 5·5 in excess of the normal, the minimum was 75.8, somewhat below normal, due to the thunderstorm in the afternoon, when a few drops of rain fell. The pressure gradient, says Professor Peake, is unusually steep for April, owing to the large and sudden fall of pressure along the base of the hills and in Assam.

A slab of granite inscribed with the letters "Delvt A.D. 1700" was discovered in the Fort, Colombo, a few days ago during the course of excavation work. The stone was sent it to the local Museum for inspection The authorities there communicated with the Government archivist on the subject, and he has come to the conclusion, after an examination of the stone, that it must have stood on the Delvt Bastion—one of the four Bastions erected by the Dutch when they reduced the limits of the Fort. The slab, which measures 2 feet 4 inches in length by 2 feet in breadth, has been presented to the Museum and it has been added to the collection of other ancient inscribed stones found at various periods in the Fort.

The Simla Town Hall says the "Civil and Military Gazette" is exemplifying the truth of the adage as to the strength of a chain being that of its weakest link. As the work of demolition proceed it becomes evident that there was much good material in the old building, large masses of concrete holding together most stubbornly. There is also a very considerable leavening of good stone, but this was so mixed up with extraordinarily friable blocks from Jutogh that the whole structure was hopelessly weakened. The good stone is being separated from the bad, and for the former there will be ample use in Simla. It is satisfactory to know that it has now been definitely decided that the Gaiety Theatre can remain without interference for the present season. When the walls of the old ball-room have been finally removed to a small roof made from the materials of the Town Hall will be erected over the Theatre, and the Theatre itself will be the last portion of the building to be demolished. As old material will be used the cost of roofing the Theatre will probably amount to only three or four hundred rupees and this will be more than repaid to the Municipality by the rent they will receive from the Amateur Dramatic Club for the continued use of the Theatre during the current season.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Cranford Market, Bombay.

THE KAISER'S FARMING TASTES.

ANCESTRAL TRADITIONS.

The intervention of the German emperor in a debate in the National Agricultural Association's meetings with a report on the development of the Cadinen farms is to be judged, quite apart from the errors that the report has since been proved to contain, as still another sign of the interest that the Hohenzollerns have long shown in agriculture and horticulture.

It is recorded that the Elector Johann Georg in 1573 interrupted important affairs of state in order to draft an instruction to his head gardener (pompously named Desiderius Corbianus) for the laying out of a kitchen garden. "A garden capable of supplying all the needs of the kitchen," says the Elector, "must be built with all possible speed behind the palace in the Tiergarten." Unfortunately the Thirty Years' War interrupted the plans, but some years later the Elector had supplied of seeds and roots sent from Italy, England, France, and Holland, and sowed and planted many of them with his own hands.

Frederick I., the first King of Prussia, was rather too haughty for such diversions, but by his demands for constant supplies of fresh flowers for the royal table he was one of the first to give encouragement to horticulture in Germany, and may, perhaps, be said to have originated the extraordinarily large part that flowers play in both private and public life in Germany. His son, Frederick William I, renowned for his thrift, was one of the first to introduce what at the time might have been called "scientific" management into German farming. He also may be remembered for having torn up several ornamental borders in the palace gardens in order that potatoes and cabbages could be planted in their place.

It was only later, however, that—thanks to the efforts of Frederick the Great (Frederick William's son) the potato was really acclimatised to Prussian soil. It was Frederick the Great, too, who confiscated the titles of such of his nobility as were careless in supervising the management of the farms on their estates. In 1764, again, he issued anedict giving general instructions as to the planting of the land, and as a result, having mentioned the potato as one of the crops to be grown came into conflict with many of the peasantry, who so far had looked upon the potato as only a garden plant, if not as a mere horticultural curiouality. Several had to be punished before the potato was finally universally accepted as an item in agricultural produce.

It may also be mentioned that the present Emperor's interest can be claimed to be hereditary on his mother's side as well as through the male line of the Hohenzollerns. The Prince Consort, his paternal godfather, and the Empress Fredrick both took a very practical and lively interest in agriculture.

HOW TO CROSS THE ROAD.

LORD JUSTICE CLERK AND THE TRAFFIC PERIL.

A large proportion of London's traffic accidents, according to Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, who for sixty years has taken an interest in traffic problems, is due to the way in which people cross the street. He told the Select Committee on Motor Traffic in his evidence that he had seen old gentlemen walking across Piccadilly reading newspapers. People did not realise that in crossing the street they should go diagonally against the traffic on both sides and wait for any vehicle to pass.

The chairman suggested that the pedestrian should cross diagonally away from the traffic, and also that the vehicle should wait for the pedestrian to pass. The witness disagreed with both suggestions, stating that if vehicles were to stop for the pedestrians there would be great congestion of traffic.

With regard to the law Sir John said that where a driver was convicted of dangerous driving after a previous conviction imprisonment should be inflict d without the option of a fine. Bear lights should be carried by all vehicles, including hand carts. Speaking of prejudice against motorists, he said that if a motor car and a horsed awn vehicle were in collison it was called a 'motor' accident, whereas it might more properly be called "a horse vehicle" accident.

In reply to Mr Munro, he agreed that the number of people killed in London was large, but the number was no large than in the provinces proportionate to the population. One of the greatest remedies for decreasing accidents was for the public to be careful of their conduct after leaving the pavement. Referring to speed matters, he said that there used to be street corner blocks of a quarter of an hour, and these would never occur again. He also remarked that our slowest form of vehicle, the steam roller, had its "annual holocaus of six or seven victims." In any legislation to come local authorities should not be given power to make bylaws of their own.

Sir John also said that he did not agree with the suggestion that a rule of the road for pedestrians should be made on the ground that the rule of the road for vehicles would have to be altered, and confusion would result. Incidentally, he made the interesting suggestion that rule of the road originated about the time when men carried swords and walked so that they could seize their swords with the free hands, and turn round and defend themselves against attacks from behind. Personally he proceeded he did not think that the number of accidents was out of proportion to the amount of motor traffic. He had made a census of traffic at the top of Haymarket taking a line from the west side across to Windmill-street on the east side. Through that throat there passed between 7.30 and 8-30 p.m., 2282 vehicles, of which only 35 were horse-drawn vehicles.

Mr. A. L. C. Fell, traffic manager of the London County Council tramways showed the commitee a series of models of roads with vehicles upon them and suggested how traffic should be regulated upon them. The witness gave the committee a mass of figures and statistics. He showed that experience and not age was the main factor in regard to accidents. He exhibited two models of roadways one bearing nineteen motor omnibuses and the other four tramcars. This illustrated he said that in wet weather the four cars carrying 78 passengers each would be equal to the nineteen omnibuses with 16 inside passengers each or to nine omnibuses in dry weather. To carry the same number of passengers in wet weather the nineteen omnibuses would require about five times the amount of road space as the four cart. Mr. Fell showed the committe a diagram of Cheapside crowded with omnibuses in the morning made by actual country and illustrating also how the Cheapside traffic would look if tramcars took their place. A double line of tramways rails could be laid in Cheapside leaving room for other traffic on each side.

ALLEGED LIBEL OF A FATHER-IN-LAW.

LORD ALFRED DOUGLAS ON TRIAL

The case in which Lord Alfred Douglas is accused of libelling his father-in-law, Colonel Frederick H. Custance, was mentioned at the Old Bailey, London, yesterday. Mr. Cecil Hayes, for the defendant, asked for a further adjournment but the Recorder said he proposed to take the plea this morning. Lord Alfred then entered the dock, upon the ledge of which he placed his silk hat. He told the Recorder he was not guilty and addded: "I plead justification." Mr. Hayes than produced a medical certificate, and urged this as an excuse for his failure to put in a plea of justification within the specified time.

The Recorder: When did you make your first application for the postponement of the case on the ground that you were going to plead justification?—On March 5.

The Recorder: We have now got to April 1.

The medical certificate, signed by Sir David Ferrier, stated that Lord Alfred Douglas was suffering from neurasthenia and insomnia and was at present unable to undertake business involving personal attention and responsibility without serious injury to his health and interests.

Defendent, said Mr. Hayes, came to London contrary to the advice of his medical adviser. Out of fear that anyone should think he was running away from the trial he had come up to town and had gone into the dock If he had cared to shelter himself behind this certificate he could very easily have done so.

The Recorder: The only plea in the case is a plea of not guilty, and the only questions the jury have to determine are whether the document is a libel or not, and whether it was published by defendant. Those are the only questions they, would be allowed to determine.

Counsel: Has he not the right to plead justification?

The Recorder: Certainly he has the right.

Counsel: It cannot be done now. Where is the irreparable mischief to the prosecution if the case be postponed for three weeks?

The Recorder remarked that he had required defendant to plead, and as no plea of justification was handed in the only plea was one of not guilty.

Lord Alfred (excitedly): My Lord. I am going to plead justification.

The Recorder I can't here you.

Lord Alfred I want common justice my Lord. I want what is given to any criminal who comes here and I am going to have it

After further discussion the Recordor said he would take the case as adjourned and Lord Alfred was released on his own recognisances.

MYTHICAY MONSTERS.

Mr. Frank Stevens, who lectured to the China Society in mail week on the subject of Mythical Monsters, sold a number of interesting stories relating to the ancient legends surrounding these myths, and showed how they were common to the countries of the East and the West. There was, for example, a universal belief in the dragon, although in China he was represented as a watchful, never-sleeping guardian while the Western type was symboli al of evil things

It was a curious fact that the only Chinese dragon that had been admitted to the exclusive circle of Western dragons connected with the Heralds College was one of the supporters of Viscount Goughs escutcheon. Every self respecting Crusadar had at least two dragons to his credit as a big game hunter but it was to be feared that the dragons bones cherished in various parts of this country belonged to crocodiles. The unicorn was symbolical of everything that was good and gentle in man, and the animal was particularly susceptible to female charms, a fact that was taken advantage of by hunters, who used a beautiful maiden as a decoy to enable them to secure unicorn's horn. This was the finest antidote to poison, and so strong was this belief that almost up to the time of the French Revolution all food served at the Royal table in France was touched with a piece of what was supposed to be the horn of a unicorn. The Chinese prototype might well be taken for the arms of the Worshipful Company or Parkkeepers, if such a body were ever formed, as this animal was so gentle that it would not walk on growing grass or tread on the smallest insect. The phœnix was a legendary bird, common to the East and the West. It was supposed never to descend to any country that was not well governed; and it had never been seen in the British Isles. Among the semi-human monsters of mythology were the harpies, pale, emaciated creatures that stood at the gates of the nether world. They seemed to have been the inspirers of the lightning hotel strikes, as their duty was to dash away the dishes of food from the expectant dinners. (Laughter.)

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MAN'S SEPARATION FROM THE MONKEY.

THE USE OF THE RIGHT HAND.

The very earliest human being whose remains have been discovered was right-handed. Possibly a certain percentage of his fellows may have been left-handed; but whichever way it worked, there is no doubt about it that one of the points of separation between the nobler apes and the lowest of men is the fact that the quick, insistent use of the right hand was utterly unknown to the apes.

Dr. A. Smith Woodward, lecturing on "Recent Discoveries of Early Man" at the Royal Institution, showed some bones that had been found in such a position as to make them very old indeed. Yet every bone he showed and every bone he portrayed on the screen was part of something that had just the same kind of skeleton as a man. In the earlier part of the lecture he told how, in the evolution of vertebrates, there came a time when the tree dwellers began to develop brain. "Brain was the only part that advanced," he said, "and after brain development followed the upright position. It is strange that a heavy brain should cause a monkey to hold its head upright, yet so it seems to have been."

Dr. Woodward promised to tell us something about the most recently discovered human skull in his next lecture. Meanwhile he showed many lantern slides of the little coiled-up skeleton that has been found at La Chapelle-aux-Saints, on the side of a valley—a very small cleft, not at all a place that anyone would notice. M. Boule found it. He had not dreamt of finding human remains, but when he came to a hollow on the side of a limestone hill he and his friends found it lying over what was probably a grave. The horn of a bison was the first thing discovered. Underneath was the skeleton. His wraith would need food, and the bison was evidently the last offering of his friends. Bones or remains of the horse and the wolf lie not far away from the burial place, all inside the little cave. In an odd corner was a something blackened, that looked like a fireplace. No one knows what it was used for, but it is surrounded by bones neither burned by fire nor gnawed by beasts.

It is possible that the La Chapelle skeleton may be of enormous antiquity A few flint implements are found in its neighbourhood neither reinder nor bone has been seen near it. Possibly this may be a relic of the Middle Pleistocene. It has large square eyesockets, and it has a big brain-pan. If clothed with flesh it would be quite as beautiful, according to modern æsheticism, as an Australian bushman. All the earlier skulls, according to Dr. Woodward, are large. As a rule they have a much larger brain capacity than those of the man of to-day. Quantity in the old days is possibly made up for by the quality of to-day. Monkey's never have a development like this. Moreover, even the La Chapelle man—and Dr. Woodward promises to tell us of older relics than that when he lectures next week—always have parietal bones, which proves that the left hemisphere of the brain was larger than the right. In ordinary right-handed men and women of to-day this is the common arrangement, as the left limbs are always controlled by the right part of the brain, and vice versa.

No monkey brain has ever been known to show differences in its sides. Perhaps the huge difference between early man and late monkey depends on the fact that a man uses one hand (preferably his right hand) more quickly than the other, and the monkey has neither of his upper limbs specialised.

POST OFFICE CLAIMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, April 23.

A meeting was held at Nagpur on the 21st and 22nd instant, under the presidency of Mr. Byrne, Deputy Postmaster-General, Bombay, consisting of the representatives of gazetted officers of the Indian Post Office, from all provinces, to consider the representations to be placed before the Public Services Commission. The subjects discussed were the claims for better pay and prospects, more liberal leave and pension rules, and other important matters relating to the service.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE" APRIL 23.

The P. and O. Co's. Mail Steamer "Salsette" with the English Mails of the 11th inst., which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Ash, Mr. T. H.
Barton, Mr. G. B., Mrs. and child.
Barnfield, Mr. J. H.
Bulkley, Mr. E. B.
Grant, Mr. T.
Gasper, Miss M. P.
Granville, Mr. J. A.
Kinloch, Lt. R. J. H. and Mrs.
Loosemore, Mr. T. J. Mrs. and 2 Infants.
Lupton, Mr. J. M. and Mrs.
Lemarchand, Mr. E.
Little, Miss L.
MacDonald, Sub.-Lt. R. F. K.
Mackey, 2nd-Lt. J.
Newman, Mr. C. C.
Simkins, Mr. F.A.R.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Anderson, Major W. C. and Mrs.
Agnew, Capt. H. C. Miss.
Bell, Major B.
Berkeley, Lt.-Col. R. B.
Blanc, Mr. B. P.
Butler, Lady.
Blair, Capt. G. L.
Bordes, Mrs. F
Beamish Capt. W. S. and Mrs. and Infant.
Chase, Mr. C. E.
Cooper, Mr. B. F.
Curtis, Capt. F.
Cassells, Mr. A.
Ewing, Mr. J. A.
Grimston, Brig-Genl. Sir R.
Goad, Mr. D.
Harton, Mr. G. S.
Kissan, Mr. B. W.
Lee, Col. F.
Leigh, Mrs.
Milne Mr. R. B.
Miller, Mrs. W. H.
Pearse, Mr. A. B. R.
Redfern, Mr. H.
Raitt, Major Genl. H. A.
Smith, Mr. W.
Swayne, Mr. R.P.M.
Selhi, Mr. M. R.
Wheeler, Major M.
Wilson, Mrs. V.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Benson, Mr. R. L.
Boyd, Capt. J. F.
Carden, Major R. W.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Meade, Mr. C. F.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Dobbs, Mrs. E. and Infant. child and nurse.
Taylor, Mr. W.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Hingston, Major R.
Warren, Miss E.
Willoughby, Mr. G.

RASH ON FACE HANDS AND BODY

Red Patches with White, Dry Scab. Like Dandruff on Head. Very Itchy. After Using Cuticura Remedies for One Week Was Entirely Cured.

"I suffered very much from eczema for eight or nine months. A fine rash appeared on my face, hands, scalp and on my body. It formed red patches with a white, dry scab. It was like dandruff on the head, very itchy at times. I tried several kinds of medicines and ointments, and also got some doctor's medicine, but none of them did me any good, and I got no relief. I saw the advertisement of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper, so sent for 4s. 6d. worth of Cuticura Remedies. After using the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills for one week, I was entirely cured, and have had no trouble since." (Signed) Edmond Fitzpatrick White, Newcastle; Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, July 14, 1911.

CURED BABY IN A WEEK

"My baby's head was nothing but a mass of scab all over, and it worried me to look at it. I got a little Cuticura Ointment and found it was doing good so I bought two more boxes and it healed. After using the Cuticura Ointment a few days the scab came right off, leaving his head quite bald. Now he has a head as clean and smooth as if he had never had any bad head at all, and the hair is quite thick and lovely and light. He is a lovely baby now. We had used so many other kinds of ointment, but it was of no use, and the Cuticura Remedies cured my baby in a week. I advise anyone who has skin trouble to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. L. Hall, Whiting Yard, Bedminster, Bristol, Eng., Jan. 20, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Mulier, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

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Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
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Nourishes the Hair,
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It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

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Our Repairing Department is in charge of a European, who has had many years of practical experience at Home. Intricate repairs a pleasure Bring your car along and take our "expert" opinion.
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Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.
£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.
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AGENTS WANTED.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

DANGEROUS HATPINS.

Berlin's police president has failed to persuade the ladies to avoid pointed hatpins, and cannot induce them peaceably to employ "jagowatore" or protectors. Now he has made his decree absolute, and Berlin ladies have fifteen days to abolish long hatpins or provide guards. After April 15 offenders against the ordinance, will be fined up to £3 for each offence, and if they do not pay they will be imprisoned.

WEDDING EXPLOSION.

Wedding festivities at the Park Hall, Cardiff, during Mail week, were interrupted by an explosion during the taking of a flashlight photograph. Mr. Freke, a well-known photographer, and his son, who were working the apparatus, were cut and burned about the face and hands. Both were taken to hospital. Mr. Freke, sen., was detained, but his son, after being medically attended, went home. A nurse who was one of the guests and a gentleman standing near her received injuries to the face. The wedding was that of Mr. Isadore Jacobs, of Newport, and Miss Esther Fine. The guests were grouped for the flashlight photo, and the accident caused much excitement.

SENTRY SHOOTS DEAF MAN.

A telegram from Gratz says two men approached a night sentry guarding a hospital camp. The sentry called to them to stop, which one did; the other man walked on, and after the sentry had fired blank cartridges he fired two live cartridges, and shot the man dead as he approached him. The dead man was found to be a labourer named Veith. He was deaf, and at the time drunk, so did not realise his danger. The sentry was not arrested.

COLLISION WITH FUNERAL PROCESSION.

An unusual accident occurred on April 3 at the junction of Cornwall-road and Portobello-road, North Kensington. A motor-bus and funeral procession came into collision, and the occupants of one of the coaches had to make the remainder of the journey to the cemetery in a taxi-cab. The bus passed through the procession just behind the hearse and caught the first mourning coach. The pole-shaft of the coach was broken. A number of choir boys in the coach managed to alight unhurt, but although the horses were injured, the funeral procession proceeded on its way after a brief delay.

LONDON FIRES.

London firemen were busily employed on the night of the 2nd instant in dealing with extensive outbreaks. Over forty engines answered a call to a sawmills blaze in Canal-road, Kings-land-road, E., and the buildings, which give employment to a large number of hands, were severely damaged. Following the discovery of flames on the first floor of the premises of Messrs. Muller and Co., surgical instrument makers, in Old-street, City, another district call was circulated. Here, again, serious damage was done. Firemen were also called to the church in the Hampstead Garden Suburb, where a slight fire in one of the corridors was promptly dealt with.

DRAWINGROOM SLANDER.

Damages of £300 were awarded at Liverpool Assizes in an action for slander brought by Mrs. Coker, wife of Alfred Coker, jun, ship's broker, Liverpool, against Mr. and Mrs. Connell. The parties live at Blundellsands. The alleged slander was contained in observations made by Mrs. Connell at her drawingroom card party, the wards complained of being 'Blundellsands is getting dreadful. There is a scandal about Mrs. Coker and—a professional gentleman." Counsel stated that in consequence of the cruelty of Blundellsands the gentleman mentioned had been ruined mentally, physically, and professionally. In his mental depression he had so far succeeded in an attempt upon his own life that probably he would never be able to appear in a court of law or witness-box. Defendants made a full apology, regretted the use of the words, and made no attempt to justify them.

MARRIAGE AND POVERTY.

"It is a very sad case of poverty," said Detective-Sergeant Nicholls at the Marylebone Police Court when Mrs. Grace Elizabeth Rogers, aged 24, was charged with stealing £3 belonging to Mrs. Constance Lindsay, the wife of Captain Geo. Lindsay, of 47, Queensborough terrace, Bayswater. She had been in Mrs. Lindsay's service as a cook-general, but left after taking the money from a dressing table, and returned later and confessed what she had done. She told Detective Nicholl that she took the money to pay for the keep of her baby and for her own lodgings. "That is quite true," said the officer; "she has a baby out to nurse, and is in arrears with her payments. Her husband is out" of work and their home has been sold up." "What did you marry on?" Mr. Plowden asked the husband. "Nothing," he replied. "And this is how it ends, you see," said Mr. Plowden. He bound the woman over.

CIRCUS ACCIDENTS.

An extraordinary sequence of accidents occurred at a performance of the Schumann Circus in Berlin. In the first item on the programme—cutting off dummy heads with swords while on horseback—one of the competitors was bitten by a horse, pulled out of the saddle, and dragged round the arena. He was rescued, severely bruised and suffering from dangerous bites. Shortly afterwards, during a turn called "The Living Propellor," one of the performers fell a distance of 15 metres. He, with another man, was holding to a ring suspended from the roof and rapidly revolving. The unfortunate performer sustained serious internal injuries, and had to be carried from the ring. By this time the spectators had become very nervous and a climax was reached when two Chinese jugglers who, with eight others, close a spectacular turn by sliding down a wire rope by the pigtails, fell and received terrible injuries, to which they are likely to succumb. One man had his pigtail and nearly all his scalp torn from his head, while the other broke both legs and fractured his skull.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 25 years.

THE ANATOMY OF LIGHT.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN RONTGEN RAYS.

For more than a hundred years science (writes E. S. Grew in the "Daily Graphic") has rested secure in the belief that light was species of wave motion; that it came to us from the sun or the stars in dancing vibrations. Vibrations of what? Vibrations of that mysterious æther which fills all space.

NEWTON'S CORPUSCLES OF LIGHT.

However, it is not the nature of the æther to which we wish to invite attention at the moment, and we may dismiss its rather paradoxical characteristics with no further remark than that during the last few years several mathematicians and physicists, led by Einstein, have tried to construct a theoretic model of the universe without an æther. Every experiment designed to afford a material demonstration that this medium exists has failed; therefore, say they, let us see if we can imagine the sun attracting the earth and light travelling from the sun to the earth even if there is no æther for the attraction to act along and no æther to vibrate with the energy of light.

This new kind of imagined universe opens up the way for the return of an old theory of light. It was a theory which found favour with Sir Isaac Newton, and it was a very simple one—no other than that light consisted of extremely small, almost infinitesimally small, fragments or carpuscles. That will not seem a very strange idea to the most general of readers, provided that he has ever heard of radium and of the particles—atoms, electrons, and something else—which it is always expelling. It expels none of these with quite so great a velocity as that at which light travels, but the speeds of some of them begin to approach that of light. If from a speck of radium corpuscles, can be shot moving almost like light and producing effects often rather like light, why should not light consist of particles, herhaps rather smaller, perhaps furnished with a rather greater strating velocity? To that we can only answer, since we are not writing a treatise on optics, that the nature of light, in its susceptibility to reflection, in its susceptibility to bending when passing from air to water or from water to air, and in its susceptibility to a kind of filtering when passing through some crystals is all explained best on the idea that light is really a series of vibrations, and not a flight of corpuscles or particles.

Light is, after all, only a form of energy. There is sound reason for regarding it as electro-magnatic energy. It differs only in the effect which it produces on our senses from an electro-magnetic vibration which sends a wireless message across the atlantic or propels a train on the Underground. Now, though we are yet in the dark regarding the nature of light, we know rather more about the nature of electricity. The meaning of an atom of matter is clear to most people. The science of the last generation has shown that there are also atoms of electricity. They are not more figments of theory. Sir J. J. Thomson and Mr. C. T. Wilson, Professor Rutherford, and Professor Geiger, Planck, and Einstein and Milliken—we select from various countries—have proved that every electric charge is made up of an exact number of electric atoms; and they know the value of this atom. They have weighed it and estimated its mass. It is as real as a pound weight, though we should have to weight it in thousand this of millionths of a grain.

BEADS OF LIGHT.

A plausible inference would seem to be that, since electricity consists of these atoms—corpuscles, electrons—then that perhaps light, a form of electric energy, might also consist of particles. The idea has proved so fascinating that there are no fewer than five theories of what we may call the anatomy of light. The purpose of the majority of them is to reconcile the two possible aspects of light, and to make the hypothesis that it travels in waves fit with the idea that these waves are themselves composed of particles of energy.

In the last phrase one arrives at the idea which is most favoured by Sir J. J. Thomson. If we could see, that is to say, if we had Mr. Sam Weller's opera-glasses and could examine the wave front of a ray of light, we should find it, he thinks, not an unbroken line of energy, but spaced into points—specks of energy. How, then, does a wave or a ray of light travel through the æther? Here Sir J. J. Thomson's picture grows a little less simple and a little less plausible. Most of us are old enough to remember in infants' schools a device, as old as the Arabs, called an "abacus," by which arithmetic was taught; and which consisted of coloured beads strung on wires. Sir J. J. Thomson imagines light travelling throught the æther in successive impulses, as the beads slip along these wires. The wires in the æther are the magnetic lines of force—lie some away similar to the lines of force which can experimentally be shown to surround a magent. We have all seen them demonstrated with iron filings.

SMALLEST KNOWN WAVE.

That is the view of the anatomy of light which at present commands the adherease of—shall we say?—the "best" mathematicians. But until lately there was one kind of light, which quite refuse to come under the laws which should apply to wave motion. It was Rontgen ray light—which will not let itself be reflected from the finest mirror; which will not be bent; but which when it falls on metals incites them, to give out rays. These qualities. Negative and positive, have induced Professor W. H. Bragg to argue with great force and cogency that Rontgen rays were not waves at all. But were showers of particles.

Now the "electrons" of which we have spoken are "negative" particles of electricity. Bragg supposed that the particles of Rontgen rays were "electric doublets"—positive and negative particles combined. The idea was fascinating and plausible. But the latest discovery of science, which has resulted from passing Rontgen rays through some form of crystals, seems to negative it. Drs. Lane, Friedrich, and Knipping have found that when Rontgen rays are passed through some crystals a shadow pattern is produced, which can result only from the reflection of the rays by the atoms of the crystal. If that be so, then the Rontgen rays are wave vibrations, but they are only the one-thousandth millionth of a centimetre in length.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

Mr. James H. Hyde on the 1st instant gave a lecture before the Lrench Institute of London on the role of France in the development of the United States. He began by specifying the role played by France in the development of the American Republic. He grouped the history of the relations between France and the United States, around four essential dates: 1778, date of the signature of the Treaty of Alliance at Versailles: 1803, date of the cession of Louisiana; 1861-65, date of the War of Secession and of the French Mexican expedition and lastly, 1905, date of the Algeciras conference, at which France was supported by both England and America. The speaker insisted upon the fact that from the beginning namely, 136 years ago, peace has always reigned between France and the United States, that there has been no war for one hundered years between the English-speaking nations (England, Canada and the United States are going to celebrate the centennial of the Peace of Ghent in the year 1914), and that for ninety-nine years there has been no war between France and England.

Mr. James H. Hyde then discussed in detail the intellectual, scientific, artistic and literary influence of France on the United States, which enabled him to show how, during the whole course of history, the three great liberal nations, as he called them, the advance guard of humanity—England, France and the United States—had always united their efforts for the welfare and betterment of civilisation. The great discoveries which revolutionised the modern world, viz., steam, electricty and aviation, were due largely to English French and American collaboration.

Even the political institutions of these three great liberal nations were the result of this joint co-operation as the speaker showed by the following striking examples: the Americans who established the first American Constitution were largely inspired by Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau. But Montesquien. Votaire and Roussean, although they inspired the Americans, where themselves inspired by the Englsh institutions, which they knew well through having made a lengthy and intellectually profitable stay in England.

In conclusion, Mr. James H. Hyde showed the great interest which would result from the increase of the intellectual bonds uniting France, the United States and England. These bonds of union (exchange of professors) already partly exists between France and the United States, but between the United States and England, and between England and France they had not yet attained the importance which is their due. There existed a French Institute in London, but a corresponding English Institute, he said, should be established in Paris.

America was the natural link between France and England; she spoke the same language as England she had a Government identical with that of France; and the same colours were to be found in all three flags. As Shakespeare says: "And we will be all three sworn brothers to France."

FATHER STANTON'S FUNERAL.

The "Daily Mail" publishes the following from a correspondent signing himself "H. F. F.":—After the burial of Lord Wolseley, with all the pomp of military pageant, there came by a strange coincidence, another funeral procession through London streets, a procession watched by dense crowds. It was a funeral of one who was a soldier, too; a ceremonial which marked the passing of another good fighter, who in a ripe old age had fallen asleep knowing that his labour had not been in vain. For many years Father Stanton had been to the mass of people little more than a name. His own parishoners at St. Albon's Holborn (parishoners drawn from every part of London, by the way), loved and honored him more and more as the years slipped by, but even to High Churchmen he had ceased to represent in his own picturesque personality as once he did, the struggle against Bishops and the Privy Council for the Anglo-Catholic position. His death recalled his militant days, his services to the cause, and notably these were commemorated recently. At one o'clock, after the solemn Requiem for the repose of his soul, a long procession issued from St. Alban's into crowded Holborn. First came a cross-bearer with a crucifix, and on either side acolytes with lighted candles in lanterns borne aloft. Next a thurifer swung perpetually a censer of which the incense fumes (Father Stanton's "Best incense, my Lord") curled in fragrant whirls through the still air. Then the choirboys and men, wearing lace-edged short surplices, and following them a remarkable gathering of clergymen, over eighty in all, who walked in their vestments and birettas, most with tapers in their hand, to show their agreement with Father Stanton's beliefs and their respect for his lovable yet tenacious character. After that, on a small hand-barrow wheeled by four, men, came the coffin, with the dead man's stole and biretta lying upon it, and then a vast concourse of mourners, rich and poor, following their well-loved priest on his last journey. Four abreast they marched top-hats side by side with workman's caps women in furs and fashionable hats next to the rusty black dresses and shapeless headgear of the working wife and mother or the shapeless ulster of the factory girl. Social distinctions were blotted out by the affection which all bore to the man who had gone in and out among them making them all his friends. When the crucifix was turning in to Aldwych the last of the mourners had only just left Holborn. Many police mounted and on foot kept the way clear. Everybody was reverent and sympathetic. Hats were lifted all along the road as the bier passed. Many made the sign of the cross. From Waterloo the coffin was taken to Brookwood for burial. It was a sight which moved one, and which also, made one think.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume. Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular A trial of it will convince you.—MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay

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The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

Would you like your baby to be as healthy and strong as this?

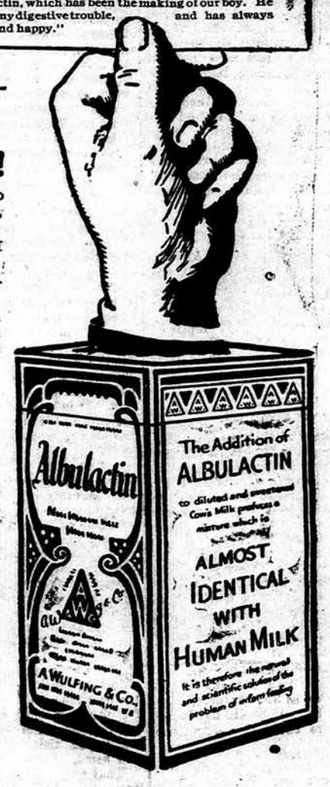
He *will* be, if you give him Albulactin, mixed with diluted animal milk.

There is *nothing* (except human milk) which will nourish him so much—which he will digest so easily—which will make him thrive and grow so perfectly.

As "*The Indian Medical Gazette*" says: "Albulactin comes to make infant feeding a thing of easy management, since its addition to animal milk makes the latter so much like human milk. We are perfectly satisfied that the manufacturers have not overstated the merits of the preparation."

Master Foulsham.

Mr. Frank Foulsham, the well-known Photographer, writes:—"I am sending you a photograph of my little son, aged seven-and-a-half months, who has been fed from birth on Albulactin and cow's milk. He weighs twenty-one pounds, and is all bone and muscle. My wife and I have the greatest faith in Albulactin, which has been the making of our boy. He has never had any digestive trouble, and has always been smiling and happy."



Famous Mothers use it!

Lady Hardinge (wife of the British Minister to Belgium) writes:—"My nurse used Albulactin, and it was *most* successful."

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THE WATER-DIVINER.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

The appointment of a Committee of scientific men to make a systematic investigation of the claims of the water-diviner is a reminder that whatever realms of knowledge science may have conquered, there are still left fields of exploration which it has hardly touched, says a writer in the "Morning Post." The water-diviner, as a matter of fact, has been under a cloud. He is, in the opinion of many scientific men, a survival from the Dark Ages, when witches rode on broomsticks across the sky, when wise men cast horoscopes from the stars and planets, and when the search for the philosopher's stone was actively pursued. But one of the most remarkable features of recent years is the attention paid to once abandoned and discredited subjects. We have had a learned bibliophile, competent to control the finest library in London, who hardly disguised his belief in astrology, certainly not in private; we have more than a suggestion that the elements are only the diversified form of one universal substance; and we are assured by scientific men, whose authority in other matter of knowledge is unquestioned, that the gulf between the present world and the next has been bridged.

In this recrudescence of old beliefs the water-diviner, or "dowser," as he is familiarly called on the countryside, is coming into his own, and scattered up and down the land are estates where he has proved his powers over the orthodox scientist by finding supplies of water where their existence had been previously denied. The divining-rod, in fact, is no longer a dead stick fit only for the museum, but a vigorous young sapling which seems likely to grow into a sturdy tree. This curious instrument has figured in various ages, and mention was made of the forked rod, or "virgula divina" in an ancient Latin folio—Sebastian Munster's "Cosmography"—published as early as 1500. The rod was then used for the discovery of metallic ores, and as such it was freely employed by the miners of Saxony and the Hartz Mountains. The "Merchant Venturers," who were entrusted with the exploitation of Cornish mines in the days of Elizabeth, went to Saxony to learn the best methods of discovering metallic ore, and brought a "diviner" back in their train. For more than two centuries afterwards, according to one authority, nearly all the Cornish mines were located by the rod, and it is said to be freely employed to this day. But this did not exhaust its powers. In the South of France, in the seventeenth century, it was used for tracking criminals and heretics, but its abuse in this respect led to a decree of the Inquisition in 1701 forbidding its employment for purposes of justice.

A CASE FROM DERBYSHIRE.

As mining declined in Cornwall the use of the rod for discovering lodes also declined, but the "diviner" found other scope for his activity in locating supplies of water. Since then he has continued himself mainly to this business, and it is as a water-finder that he challenges the orthodox man of science to-day. Sir William Fletcher Barrett declares that at the present time landowners and well-sinkers in the South-West of England, when in difficulty where to sink a well, almost invariably employ a dowser, usually an uneducated man, who has discovered that he possesses the "gift." In other parts of England he has also been employed, and current history, as revealed in the newspapers, contains the record of many cases where the water-diviner armed with his twig—of holly, hazel, willow, or beech—or even with a watch spring—has been more than a match for a rival equipped with the best scientific instruments. It was recently reported that when the River Dove became contaminated, and it was necessary to find a fresh supply of water for the District, a water-diviner was called in. He located various springs yielding from 300 to 1,000 gallons per day, and then declared that at a depth of between 200 ft. and 300 ft. a supply of 4,000 gallons per day would be found. The borehole was accordingly sunk, on Roston Common, and after three days continuous pumping it was found to yield 14,000 gallons of pure water from the standstone rock at a depth of 215 ft.

Sir William Barrett gives some even more remarkable instances of the water-diviner's power. The late Sir Henry Harben, he says failed to discover water on his estate near Horsham, although, acting on scientific advice, he sunk three wells at depths respectively of 90 ft., 55 ft., and 100 ft., and ran adits in different directions from the bottom of the last boring. Finally in despair he called in the services of a dowser, who was ignorant of the lie of estate, and was denied any local information. After the man had been searching for some time the hazel twig in his hand turned violently and he asserted that water would be found at a depth of 20 ft. and at another spot close by. Wells were immediately dug, and a supply of excellent water was found at a depth of 15 ft. below the surface and at a spot which scientific experts had previously passed over. The explanation in this case is that the wells were bored through a small cap of sandstone rock on the Horsham clay the existence of which was entirely unsuspected. Sir William Barrett (who, we may add, conducted an inquiry into this subject on behalf of the Society for Psychical Research) also quotes the remarkable experience of a firm of bacon manufacturers at Waterford. They had made various borings without success, and at last constructed a bore-hole 1,012 ft, in all from the surface at a cost of £1,000 but this also was a failure. When expert advisers had declared that the quest was hopeless, the firm decided to call in a water-diviner, and the man who had proved his competence on the Horsham estate went over to Waterford. He was told nothing of what had been done but the area over which he was to work—300 ft. by 700 ft.—was indicated, and then he was left to his own devices. Without a word he walked over the ground, and at the distance of a few feet from the deepest boring the hazel twing twisted violently and broke in his hands. At this spot, said the diviner, water would be found at a depth of 80 ft. or 90 ft. below the surface. Boring was begun, and at less thon 90 ft. depth a supply of water was obtained. During the last twenty four years the firm have obtained from 3,000 to 5,000 gallons per hour from this well the supply coming from a fissure in the hard underlying rock which was hidden from knowledge 40 ft. of boulder clay.

THE DOWSER'S SUPERNORMAL FACULTY.

What is this wonderful, almost miraculous power? If the diviner's record is no better than that of the ordinary well-sinker, his claims would fall to the ground, but such is not the fact. Out of 152 cases investigated in recent years, no fewer than 140 were successful, and only 12 were failures. The objection may be urged that the discovery in each case was due either to a knowledge of local geological conditions or to a shrewd eye to the lie of the land as indicating where water is likely to be found, but the evidence does not warrant either contention. The virtue of discovery does not lie in the hazal twig, for as has been stated, watch springs are sometimes used with success, and an eminent architect has borne testimony to the fact that a peacock's feather will reveal the presence of running water underground, whether it to be a natural spring or conveyed in pipes. The dowser himself says "Electricity," and thinks he has explained all, whereas he has explained naught, for electricity has been shown to have nothing to do with the case. We are thrown back, therefore, on a psychical explanation, and after the work of Myers and other investigators into the nature of the subliminal self and the world beyond our senses, who shall say that such explanation may not be the right one? The dowser would seem to possess a supernormal perceptive faculty, which enables him to achieve success even when pitted against skilful observers armed with full knowledge of local geology. Sir William Barrett, as the result of his investigations, states that "finally, and with reluctance, I was driven to the conclusion that certain persons really possessed instinct or faculty new to science, which the muscular spasm, that causes the twisting of the forked rod, is the outward and visible sign."

The public at large are still sceptical, but the coming investigation ought to do much to set the question at rest. At any rate the names of the Committee ought to be a guarantee that everything will be in good faith and above board. Professor Henry Adams, for 35 years Professor of Engineering in the City of London College, is taking part, and acting with him are Mr. W. Whitaker, the consulting Geologist and past President of the Geological Society, who has devoted special attention to the question of water-supply.

BRIEF AND PATHY.

BLIND KING AND HARPIST.

Mr. John Thomas, the Royal harpist, who has just died (says the "Manchester Guardian"), had played before nearly every Sovereign in Europe. When he played before the late blind King of Hanover the King noticed one peculiarity in the harpist's playing which he had never noticed in anybody else's. The two hands were perfectly equal. The King was quite pleased when Mr. Thomas explained that this was due to the fact that he had first learnt to play on the Welsh triple harp, with the left hand in the treble and the right in the bass, but that on entering the Academy he had to reverse the positions. "You'll give me credit for detecting that," said the King.

PONS ASINORUM.

Mr. Macknochie, the vicar of St. Alban's, Holborn, where the late Father Stanton was curate so long, received a letter from a man who said he had been told that the vicar rode round the church on an ass on Palm Sunday. Mr. Mackonochie replied: "St. Alban's Church is not the "Pons Asinorum"—at least, in the absence of your informant."

ROMANCE OF A PICTURE.

A good picture story reaches me from Tasmania (says the "Sphere.") Half a century ago a medical student lodging in London so ingratiated him-seld in the eyes of his landlady that on his departure for Hobart to practice she asked him to accept a souvenir of his London home, and he took a picture which had been in his sitting-room.

This picture remained in his house for upwards of forty years without attracting any particular notice; but then its hour struck, for a visitor detected merit in it and advised the owner to forward a description of it to London. He did so, and the picture, which turned out to be a Romney, fetched 3,500 guineas.

The best of the story is that the Tasmanian editor who printed an account of the matter gave the price as 350 guineas, saying that he did so because he did not believe that any picture could be worth the larger sum.

PERIL OF ANONYMITY.

My first book (says Coulson Kernahan in "Chambers's Journal") was published nanonymously. It was, I hope, no worse, and I sure no better, than the majority of initial efforts; and had it borne my then entirely unknown, name it would in all probablity have met the common fate of such work.

But one reviever ascribed it to the late Harold Frederic, the last man in the world to have been guilty of such a book. Soon after this I was introduced to Frederic by a friend who was in the secret of the authorship, and I remember that my introducer—it is always one's friends who do such things—maliciously turned the conversation upon my book, and asked Frederic whether he had read it and knew that the book had been attributed to him.

Frederic, it seemed, had read the book, and did not hesitate to express in the plainest and most unmistakable Saxon an opinion which was by no means flattering. I remember how he hooted with wild derision at the bare idea that he had written it, and how he swore great oaths as remarkable for size as for the scale of their profanity. Then jerking a thumb towards me, my introducer said quietly, "This is the author," "The devil it is!" roared Frederic.

I hastened to assure him that there at least he was mistaken though he was probably quite right in the estimate he had formed of my book; and, seeing that I took all he said in good part and enjoyed the joke he swore that I was at least someting of a sportsman if nothing of an author, and we became and remained good friends to his life's end.

USE FOR TOUGH STEAK.

A correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian" recalls the queerest order which a certain butcher ever received. This was as follows:—

Boy: "Two pennyworth of steak, and will you, please, give it me tough?"

Butcher: "Tough? Whatever do you want it tough for?"

Boy: "Because if it's tender me father'll eat it all an' we'll get none."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 22nd April, to 6 a.m. on the 23rd April:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total	26	24
Total mortality for to-day from all causes	...	115

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TWO SERVICES.

According to a message from the Sydney correspondent of the "Times" Mr. Fisher's Government proposes to strengthen the Royal Australian Navy during the next three years by building one battleship, three destroyers, two submarines, and a supply ship. The correspondent adds that the building yards for naval use are to be situated at Jervis Bay, from which it may be assumed that all the vessels of this new programme are intended to be constructed in the Commonwealth. In adopting such a course, the Australians would only be following the advice of Sir Reginald Henderson, who expressed the opinion in his report of March 1911, that it would be advantageous either for the Government or for private enterprise to build up the plant and power necessary to manufacture ammunition, ordnance, shipbuilding, and naval stores in Australia, though the Admiral added that the progressive advancement should be slow and gradual. Five years have yet to elapse of the first of four "naval eras" into which Sir Reginald divided the establishment of the completed Australian fleet, and in this first era he suggested that it would only be necessary to add one depot-ship for destroyers, six destroyers and three submarines. His calculations did not include the beginning of another armoured ship until 1919-20. Mr. Fisher's Government would appear, therefore, to be more ambitious in their new programme than was expected from the Henderson report, as although the number of small craft in their programme is less than that which the Admiral allotted to the first era, there will be two years from 1916 to 1918 in which to build the other destroyers and submarines. All these vessels, of course, are outside the programme of one cruiser, three destroyers, and two submarines now under construction. Although a "battleship" is mentioned, it may be hoped that the vessel to be put in hand within the next three years will be of the compound type like the "Queen Elizabeth," as are to be provided in the "Malaya" and the three Canadian vessels. There may be differences of opinion as to whether it would be better for this new battle-cruiser to be constructed in England or the Commonwealth. It goes without saying that more time and money would be necessary if the ship were built locally. There are two important differences between Australia and Canada in this respect, however, for the former aims at the creation of seven battle-cruisers during the next twenty years, which would provide local shipbuilding centres with more or less continuous work, and these centres, moreover, are already gaining valuable experience in the construction of smaller classes of warships.

The reception Lord Roberts is having from working men in England, his meetings in favour of compulsory training in various industrial centres does not give the impression that the idea is regarded with the fear and dislike some politicians try to make out. There are signs that at last the people are being forced to take an interest in the subject. It is being discussed by all classes of society, and it is astonishing how favourably the idea is regarded by most men. The bulk of the people are only just beginning to realise that there can be any danger in not being properly prepared for all eventualities. The assumption that there are always enough men ready to join the Army of their own free will has been general in the community for many long years, and it has been very uphill work to make them realise that this assumption is not justified. The prejudice against soldiers is gradually dying out. People in the country districts who a few years ago would have looked upon it as the greatest possible misfortune that one of their sons should enlist are coming round. A farmer who acknowledged that he was very much upset when his eldest son enlisted said he had so far altered his opinion since he had seen what it did for that son that he encouraged his next son to follow his elder brother's example, and hoped that all his other sons would do the same.

That conscription or compulsory service necessarily means militarism and interference in the affairs of the Continental nations is hardly borne out by the case of Sweden, where compulsory service has been far more than two centuries the law of the land, while for more than a hundred years the Swedes have concerned themselves only with the problem of home defence. Sweden is about half as large again as Great Britain and Ireland, while her population is under six millions; but every adult male is liable for service for twenty years—from twenty to forty, in periods of eight, four and four years, the last in the Londsturm. Both the two first "rallies," as they may be called, are liable to foreign service, the Swedes, wiser than some other nations, recognising that the defence of the homeland may under certain circumstances best be conducted from beyond its borders. In time of peace a man serves 150 days in his first year and 30 days in each of the three following years—in the cavalry rather longer. The number of men now annually called up is about 26,000 per annum, and these are trained with and officered from the Swedish standing army a voluntarily enlisted force, which in spite of what one may imagine, manages to exist side by side with the compulsorily enlisted home defence force. These two forces together form an army of 45,000 on a peace establishment, but these numbers can easily be swelled on emergency to 500,000. No very abstruse arithmetical calculation is required to determine the numbers a similar system would afford in England. The total cost of the Swedish army is considerably under four millions or, say 13s. per head of population, the premium against war risk representing 3·8 per cent.

In amplification of the notice on the increase of German armaments lately given in the Army and Navy Gazette. There is an official statement that the total increase in the army consists of 4,000 officers, 15,000 non-commissioned officers, 117,000 corporals and private soldiers and 27,000 horses. This entails the recruiting of 63,000 new recruits every year to increase the peace strength of existing units and for the formation of new ones. The eighteen double-battalion regiments obtain a third battalion each, whilst eighteen machine and cyclist companies are added to the eighteen Jager regiments. Six New cavalry regiments are to be formed and four Bavarian cavalry regiments are to be increased from four to five squadrons each. The garisson artillery is increased by three new regiments and one Wurtumberg batallion, the engineers by eleven new battalions, the transport troops by thirteen new battalions, and the Army Service Corps by one battalion and twenty companies. The population of the German Empire in 1910 was 64,925,993. The peace strength of the army by the law of 1912 was 544,211; it is now to be increased to 661,176. This gives a percentage of 1·018 as compared with the previous percentage of ·838. "Le Temps" says that this year's military legislation will give Germany a standing army of 866,000 men, and this is apparently nearer to the real figure than the official estimate of 661,176. The sums of £10,500,000 are to be spent on fortifications at Konigsberg and Graudenz principally, £11,500,000 for accommodation for the forces, and £3,950,000 for air work.

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GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.
18" Medium Size.
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NICKEL SILVER Case ..... Rs. 14
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is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 107 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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A Lay Preacher

Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort is sure cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even althongh I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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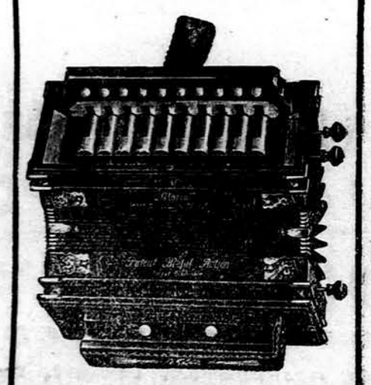
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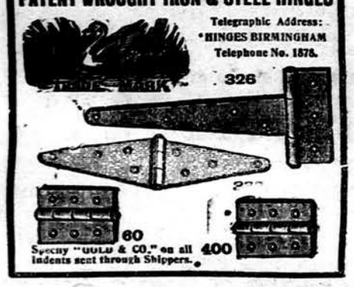
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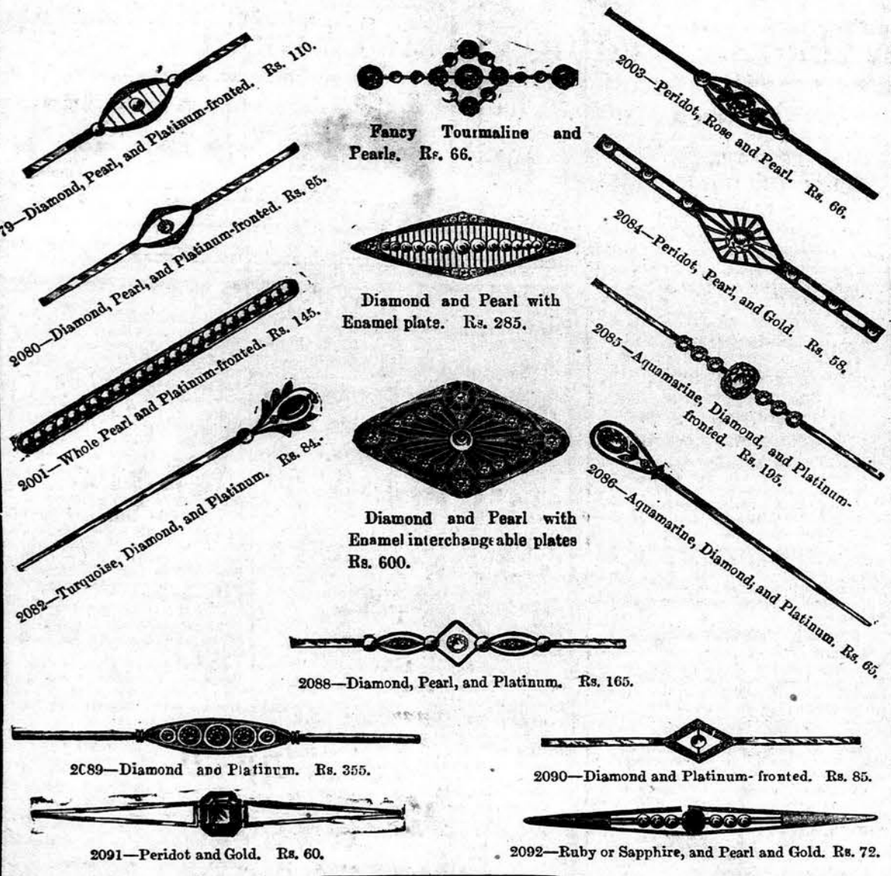
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